INVENTIONS. PPY HOMES

day Season Extended Through Entire Year, and Its Pleas-ures Prolonged.

Pleased and Mothers Delighted Having Their Children at

at Home Attractor Found G. Akam's Parlor Billiard-Tables.

Invention, Ranging in Price from \$20---Nothing More Appropriate for a Holiday Gift.

ng holiday gitta, parents should choose is which are most beneficial in their inlasting in their results. After thorsesting the unbesitatingly say that for Billiard-Tables will add more to oments than any article which can be Mr. Akam is the sole and original incess tables, and all others are intringestyles are various, ranging in price to \$50. Tables will be placed in any abject to approval, and catasyaction is By all means call and see 'ne attractatue establishment, 22 East Adamsfrom Wabush-av. from Wabash-av.
G. AKAM, Inventor and Proprieta.

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ON SALE OF FURNITURE LAR TRADE SALE

ay, Dec. 24, 9:30 a. m. Desirable Linea of Seasonable Goods to ther with a Very Valuable Consignment nen Crash, Black Velvetcens, Half Ho A ANNOUNCEMENT.

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LIDAY GOODS.

LAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE. n Made Clothing, nishing Goods, Gloves, lats, Boots, Shoes, Etc. MORNING, Dec. 28, at 9:30 o'clock, 45 ston House, 173 and 175 Randolph-st., be-sw. and Laxalle-st.
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KRUPTSALE ENTIRE STOCK OF Y-MADE CLOTHING, OTS & SHOES, meres, Jeans, Cottonades, Tallors Trim-tahing Goods, Hata, Capa, Umbrelias, Trav-rotions, etc., etc.

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PARLOR SUITS W CHAMBER SETS,

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stiomans, Whathots, Carpets, etc.; Queenssare. Plated Ware, Clocks, Chromos, Bissare. Plated Ware, Clocks, Chromos, Bissare. Pierer, Mantel, and B. Mirliot of fine Silver-plated Goods, Casters,

te. Two very fine 7s, octave Closewood

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res, 78 and 80 itandolph-st., New and Second-Hand & Chamber Furniture, acy Chairs, Lounges, &c., &c. Carneti &c. Miscellaneous and Hollday Goods. Clocks. LISON, POMEROY & CO., Austioneers.

MOOREHOUSE & CO., CLOSING SALE OF 4

IDAY GOODS

t 10 o'clock. Parior and Chamber Sets of Chairs, Book Cases, Cylinder Deska-lae of Household Goods. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers. M. SANDERS & CO., SHOES, AND RUBBERS useday, Dec. 24, at 9:30.
to our prime stock of Boots and Shoes we
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Arctica, Alaskas, Sandala, &c.

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TUESDAY, DEC. 24, Wednesday), and at that time shall offer, it our regular lines, several lots of desirab loes. Including a quantity of Rubber Good krupt Stock. Sale without reserve. I

M. A. BUTTERS & CO., loncers and Real-Estate As 173 and 175 Randolph-st. Vatches, Fancy Goods, Furs, Toys, Etc., Auction, TUESDAY MORNING.

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VOLUME XXXIX.

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At any price to close out.

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ELGIN POLISH.

Child, who wishes to have dry feet this Winter, to discard Rubbers,

Elgin Polish, Which with its Recent

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Every bottle of the Improved Elgin Polish is furnished with a brush instead of a sponge.

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500 lots miscellaneous Fashionable Furs at the uniform price of \$8 per set.
300 sets new Fashionable Furs at the

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ISHAM REAVIS 300 sets new Fashionable Fors at the ridiculously low price of \$5; just about price of making and trimming.

1,000 sets Children's Furs at half price; 50c to \$5 a set.

Seal Sacques, \$90, \$125, and \$150.

Our regular stock, embracing everything in the line of FURS, is full and complete. Prices always low. Alterations and repairs by first-class workmen.

Goods sent C. O. D. by express. Examination allowed before payment. Geneva, Filmore County.

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265 AND 267 STATE-ST., Between Jackson and Van Buren. Chicago.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. The copartners hip heretofore existing between the

SIMON, MEYER, STRAUSS & CO. as this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Meyer strauss & Goodman, who have possession of the books will collect all debts due to the above firm, and have rauss & Goodman, who have possession of the book is collect all debts due to the above firm, and have exclusive right to use the firm name in liquidation LEOPOLD SIMON, MAX A. MEYER, LEOPOLD STRAUSS, ABRAHAM STRAUSS, HUGO GOODMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have this day formed a copartne

SIMON, STRAUSS & CO., and will continue to do business at the old stand, corn Franklin and Monroe-sta. LEOPOLD SIMON, LEOPOLD STRAUSS, SOL GUTHMAN LOUIS ULLMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP. Max A. Meyer, Abraham Strauss, and Hugo Good man, late of the firm of Simon, Meyer, Strauss & Co., have this day formed a copartnership, and will-con-tinue the manufacturing and jobbing of clothing under the firm name of

MEYER, STRAUSS & GOODMAN, at 219 and 221 Madison-st., corner Franklin. Chicago, Dec. 23, 1878. SKATES.

AMERICAN CLUB SKATES-Sole Agency PONT I keep the largest stock of Skates west of N.Y. Splen d assortment Cutlery, Games, Novelties, Toy Engineer ir Pistols and Guns, Tool-Chests, etc. Don't buy before eing my stock. J. W. D. KELLEY, Tribune Building

NOTICE. NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1878.

Totlee is hereby given to all persons who may have
this against the German National Bank of Chicago
to the same must be presented to James M. Flower,
ceiver, at Chicago, lilinois, with the legal proof
treed, within three months from this date, or they
is be disallowed.

JNO, JAY KNOX.

Comptroller of the Currency.

MISCELLANEOUS. IT IS SAID most beautiful SLEIGHING HOODS and FANCY ODS of all descriptions are to be seen at

MISS E. O. OTTO'S STERLING CHEMICAL WICK WASHINGTON.

A Host of Candidates for the

BUY YOUR How the Southern Demo crats Cut Off Their

FOR THE LITTLE ONES or Their Own Fast Mail. AT YOUR OWN PRICES!

By Barring Out an Appropria

Themselves in the Colquitt Investigation. So Much So that Even Ben Hill Is

ed of His Political

The Hot-Springs Omission Now Declared to Be Only a Blunder. THE BERLIN MISSION.

the absence of Secretaries Sherman and Evaria and Attorney-General Devens, nothing of im-portance was done. The persons already named in connection with this vacancy are Hartranft and Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Henderson, of Missouri; Thomas B. Bryan and E. B. Wash-burne, of Diinois; Ramsay, of Minnesota; Banks, of Massachusetts; Christiancy of Michi-gan; and Hale, of Maine.

CORRESPONDENCE.
The whole of Bayard Taylor's corres by foreigners simply as a means of escape from the duties of citizenship in their netive country, he was always ready to do everything in his power to protect American citizens, and even interfered in their behalf when they had violat-ed the treaty and were not entitled to protec-

ing to deciare in advance the probable term of ing to deciage in advance the probable term of their stay when asked to do so by the local authorities. The case of Gustava Well proves to have been directly occasioned by such refusal. The correspondence of this Legation include so many instances of ignorant and overweening assumption of rights that a certain amount of indiscretion, to use no stronger erm, may be reasonably inferred in plan at least half the cases where an appeal is made for official intervention. Within the past fortnight a German-American forwarded the evidences of his citizenship, accompanied by a bitter complaint that he was not allowed to vote at the election on the 80th ult. Another, who has been residing for several years at Libeck, demanded to be exempted from the who has been residing for several years at Libeck, demanded to be exempted from the Santary law, requiring the vaccination of his child; and a third required the Legation to divorce him from his wife. In another instance, a mnn of property in this Capital, who acquired American citizenship in order to avoid military duty, and never intends to return to the United States, forwarded a gross attack upon the Legation, of which he was the author, and printed in a German paper of New York the day before calling to chaim its assistance."

In another dispatch Mr. Taylor thus defines his position on this question: "The unusual number of cases in which naturalized German citizens are concerned this summer is partly owing to the present political situation, and partly to the return of emigrants who went to the United States after the war of 1870-71. The latter, many of whom were actuated by purely personal and selfish motives, create the greatest trouble by casting suspicion upon those who have heartily and sincerely become American citizens. When sons of German families here unblushingly come to the American Legation to inquire if exactly five years' residence in American citizens here during the remainder of their lives, and their children after them, it will easily be understood that naturalization in fort. The provision expressed in Art. 4 of the treaty of 1868 seems to have been intended as a test of such cases, and I shall most strenuously insist on its observance. Yet, on the other hand, I shall not allow the high and honorable title of American citizen to be made a matter of merchandise."

INVESTIGATIONS.

HOUNDING SHERMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Dem

of the House promise, after the recess, to make an investigation of the charges they have into the large balances kept by a certain National bank in New York by the pleasure of the Treasury Department. They claim that the explanations of Secretary Sherman are not satisfactory.

A special messenger of the Department of Justice has been sent to New Orleans to inves-tigate the charges against Jack Wharton. THE BLAINE COMMITTEE.

Blaine's friends say he will have access to the files of the Department of Justice, and will be files of the Department of Justice, and will be able to furnish the names of witnesses and specific facts in support of the charges on which his resolution was based. Thurman is said to be but at work endeavoring to make a campaign occument on the Democratic side out of the pretended intimidation at the North in the interests of certain Republican candidates. Senator Wallace, of course, will take advantage of his position on the Committee to make what political capital he can against his own State.

political capital he can against his own State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The trials of the election cases at Charleston, S. C., will commence in April. They will be among the most important cases that have been tried since reconstruction. Chief Justice Waite will sit in these cases, with Judge Bond, and the Government has made careful preparations for the prosecution. The Department of Justice aiready has important evidence which, if it choose to furnish it to Congress, would give the Teller investigating Committee a broad basis for their work.

It is not now certain, however, that there is to be a Biaine or Teller investigation. Whether there will be deponds upon the caprice of a Democratic House, unless the Senate can vote the sum from its own Contingent Fund. The carcless writing of the word "said" for "such" and a strict construction of \$20,000 which it had been supposed was available for the Committee. Those who had such trouble to create the Committee overlooked this important fact, and the Committee la, of course, powerless. It is doubtful whether

MULLETT.

ter and James G. Hill, in connection with the

cinates, all of whom were without experience other than they as acquired while acting under my instruction.

He chose the latter course, repulsed my offers of assistance, and placed himself in the hands and at the mercy of persons whose previous dary had been to obey, and not to advise or direct. The result might have been anticipated. As Mr. Potter designed only in the Gothic style, be placed the completion of the drawings for the outlidings I had commenced in the hands of Mr. Hill, the present incumbent, who was thus emabled to obtain an aimost absolute control over the important works, while Mr. Potter devoted his time and attention to the series of Gothic buildings designed by him.

Mr. Hill is, therefore, as the records of the office will show, mainly responsible for the errors in the drawings and the mismanagement of the work on the buildings. to which I shall hereinafter refer. Indeed, it cannot be denied that Mr. Potter was ruined by the incapacity of, or deliberately sacrificed by, his subordinates; and though the records I have examined afford strong grounds of snepicion that he was betrayed, I take great pleasure in saying that I have thus far been unable to discover anything that would warrant the belief that he was disbonest, or failed to urotect the interests of the Government to the best of his arither, though the reference handous widence that his actualisation was disastrous in the extreme.

As previously stated, Mr. Potter repulsed my offers of assistance; but, having the assurance of the office until he attempted to destroy my reputation by asserting that the design of the Custom-House at Chicago was so bad, the construction so defective, and that it would be necessary to tear it down, and recommence work on a different plan, with other materials, and upon a new ioundation. I then felt tunt forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and took measures, at a

over, and recommence work on a discress plan, with other materials, and upon a new foundation. I then felt that forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and took measures, at a great sacriface of time and money, to prevent the destruction of the building, and to defeat a scheme which, if carried into effect, would have cost the Government certainty not less than \$2,500,000. In this I dhelly succeeded, though not until the work had been suspended nearly a year, and been examined by three Commissions. The work is now so far advanced that the absurdity of the charges is admitted by every intelligent citizen of Chicago, though the material and the foundations are the same, and the construction is unchanged. This attempt to destroy my reputation cost, as I have shown in my report to the Secretary, dated Oct. 23, not less than \$250,000, besides delaying the completion of the building at least two years, inflicting irreparable damage on the stone, and damaging the contractor's business so severely that reparation will undoubtedly be demanded by him.

I was not, therefore, responsible for the contro-

that reparation will undonbtedly be demanded by bim.

I was not, therefore, responsible for the controversy with the Supervising Architect in regard to the Custom-House at Chicago; neither was I for the bostility with which I was treated, and which was extended to my friends, who have been driven from the office on the most frivolous pretexts or none at all, and in violation of common decency and of the rules of the Department: Indeed, incredible as it may seem, this became so notorious that the employes of the office became afraid to speak to me on the street, for fear of being discharged. These statements I can substantiate to your entire satisfaction, should you desire.

Under these circumstances, learning that Mr. Potter had resigned, I decided to make application for reappointment, and, as you are probably aware, obtained the indorsement of thrity-six Senators, and their request for my reappointment. But, through the inducence of persons whose names were concealed, Mr. Hill was appointed, against the wish of the President, who clid not consider him competent or trustworthy, and in spite of the resources of the Secretary that these was not an experience of the Secretary that these was not. the wish of the President, who did not consider him competent or trustworthy, and in spite of the assurances of the Secretary that there were no charges against me,—that he "considered me a fine architect, a superior executive officer, and a gentleman whose capacity and integrity were beyond dispute." Indeed, did I not know the influence granite companies exert in the State of Maine, the reason for my rejection would remain a mystery to this day.

1 respectfully submit that the results of Mr. Hill's administration fully justified the President's opinion.

At the conclusion of this same letter, Architect Mullett says:

At the conclusion of this same letter, Architect Mullett says:

I siso know that the indorsements Mr. Bill has obtained from the delegation from the State of Maine were procured through the influence of the contractors for the works above referred to, all of which, excepting the granite for the basement at Philadelphia, comes from that State.

In this connection, it may not be improper to state that Jonas French, Esq., of Boston, President of the Cape Ann Granite Company, copposed my reappointment, and exerted his utmost influence in favor of Mr. Hill, whose retention he still advocates. As my personal relations with Mr. French (as well as the other contractors referred to above) have been considered a special friend of Mr. Hill, his oppositaon to me can be best excisined by the fact that his company is the contractor for the granite for the Post-Office at Boston, which in volves an expenditure of nearly or quite \$2,000.000. Indeed, I do not hesitate to ascert that the hostility to which I have best excisined entractors, or those who have large contracts they believe will be more profitable under other management; to professional rivals: to discharged employee; and to certain persons now in the office of the Supervising Architect, whom I believe to corrupt, and whose names I will furnish if you desire, together with the reasons for my believe I on other poposition of contractors, or of a few clerks, any good reason for rejecting my application. In view of my record; and shall not, therefore, trouble you with any evidence to show that their obligations to me are of a selfah and personal character only.

mechanics and workingmen, it cannot be channed that my cappolishment would be in any sense as unpopular one.

I submit that, in view of the fact that thoug I was four times investigated by Congress while is charge affecting my capacity of integrity could be substantiated, and that enter my resignation mecord has been scrutinized by personal enemies who acarcely attempted to conceas their desire is find some ground of complaint against me, ye failed to find a single error in my designs, or ransaction requiring any explanation or uclease, have a right to hope that my application will receive special considered a recognition of the principles of City Service, and that it would give more general action to the public than any other that can be made.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Bolls placing the following camed persons upon the pension-rolls have been presented in Congress: Christopher C. Fleener, late a private in Company A. Third Regiment Indians Volunteers in the Mexican War; Erastus Vinson, late a private of Company I, Ekryy-third Regiment Indians Volunteer Infantry; John Dolan, late a private in the Serenty-tourth Regiment Illimois Volunteer Infantry; John Dolan, late a private in the Serenty-tourth Regiment Illimois Volunteer Infantry; Colby Hornaday, Indiana Infantry Volunteers; William Tasker, late a private in Company K, Serenty-fourth Regiment Indians Volunteers; Infantry; Peter Gettert, late a private in Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteers; Dederick Blanck, late a private in Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteers; James H. Poland, late a private in Company P, Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; and Charles Reed, late a private in Company H, Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteers. The charge of desertion is directed to be removed from the records of the War Department against the name of Thomas Crawford, late of Company B, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, and an honorable discharge granted him. The name of James G, Hahm is directed to be placed on the pension-rolis of Company K, First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, as Second Lieutenant.

The Western Associated Press.

Washingron, D, C., Dec. 34.—The House Appropriations Committee expect to have all the appropriation bills passed and sent to the Senate by Fob. 30 at the farthest.

APPOINTMENT.

E. L. Fierce, of Boston, has been appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

NEW 4 PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day aggregate \$1,112,000.

THE HOLLDAY REGERS.

All the departments closed at noon to-day aggregate \$1,112,000.

All the departments closed at noon to-day

All the departments closed at noon to-day until Thursday.

At a short Cabinet session to-day no mention was made of the Serlin mission.

YERDICT FOR CLAIMARTA.

The suit against the Government brought by the beirs of Stephen A. Douglas for certain cotton captured by the United States Government in Mississippi during the War, and sold as abandoned property, was aettleit finally in the Court of Claims to-day by a judgment in favor of chaimsuts.

LARGE LEBGAL-FENDER NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Notes of the denominations of \$5,000 and \$10,000, which are to be issued after the 1st of January, 1870, differ somewhat in appearance from the legal-condernotes now in circulation; the size of the notes will, however, be the same. On the \$5,000 note there is a portrait of Madison at the left and a lathe-work panel in the right-centre, with the figures 5,000 engrayed upon it. Underneath are the signalaries of the Register of the Treasury and the Treasury scal, printed in red, are in the cedite. The figures 5,000, engraved with classical statles upon their faces, are in the napper centre fit agoid that, and the numbering panels are of the same color. The \$10,000 note is modeled upon the same deaugn, except that the head of Jackson is used instead of that of Misdison, and the lathe work is of a different pattern. The back of the \$5,000 note has a large rignetts, with a cliff in the foreground, upon which is an earlie with outstretched wings standing upon a shield. On the right is an expanse of water, with a ship in the horizon. Some pipe trees and the dome of the National Capital irre on ma left. A lathe counter, with \$5,000 engraved upon it, is upon each end, and the legend, in fine leitering, is just outside these counters. The vignetted is in the upper right-hand corner, with the letter "X" with a dash over the top, indicating the value of the note, and each letter of the word "Auerica" in the lower centre has engraved on its face the full title, "United States of America."

Charles J. Moore, of West Virginia, he reuted a machine, which a company her manufacture, and which, it is claimed, will utionise the art of type-setting. A superator here can print at the continuous reventy-five words per minute.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

New York, Dec. 24—The World an locomotive shop in Paterson, N. J., has an order for seven immense electric from the Russian Government. The are to be piaced at the bows of the meast Russian men-of-war.

The Ameer and Russian Envoy En Route to Tashkend.

Turkey Unable to Obtain Her Proposed Loan from England.

Gambetta Predicts a Good Republican Majority in the French Senate.

Probable Total Loss of the Anglo-Amer. Ican Steamship State of Louisiana.

Weekly Review of the English and Continental Grain

AFGHANISTAN. PASTE, Dec. 24.—A St. Petersburg dispate the Ameer of Afghanistan and a portion of Russian mission have already passed the tier on route for Tashkend.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24.—Romer has been examined both by the American Consul-General and by the Porte. He is still held a prisoner ary to quit Turkey. NO CREDIT

The Porte, considering the British guarant a further Turkish loan improbable, is discu SEVERE WEATHER IN BOSNIA.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A Vicuna dispatch says at 40 per cept of the Bosnians who returned their homes will have perished by spring if weather does not moderate. CYPRUS.

ce, Dec. 24.—The Italian Consul at Cyprus has protested against the suspension of his Consular jurisdiction, and refuses to apply for a British exequator.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Gambetta, speaking at a sanquet to-night, anticipated a Republican ma-ority of 25 in the Senate, and said the duty of the Republic would be to satisfy its own party

GREAT BRITAIN. DUNE OF EDINBURG.
LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Duke of Edinbur shout to be promoted to Rear Admiral.

DISTRESS. Ten thousand pounds is required for the sick and hungry of Sheffield. The severe weather continues throughout the kingdom, and the

STEAMSHIP ASHORE. NEW YORK, Dec. 24 .- The Telegram publish

the following:
LARKE, Ireland, Dec. 24.—The State Line steamship State of Louisiana, from Glasgow, which left that port on the 23d, for New York, ashore this morning at Hunter's Rock, while ering Larne Loch. The vessel will probably

MR. LOCKYEE FINDS THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE Mr. Norman Lockyer has realized the alche 's dream, the transmutation of metals. In Mr. Lockyer, by the aid of a powerful voltain Lockier, by the aid of a powerful voltaic rent, volatilized copper within a glass tube, solved the denosit formed within the tube in ifochloric acid, and then showed, by means the spectroscope, that the solution contained longer copper, but another metal, calcium, bese of ordinary lime. The experiment s repeated with other metals and with corporating results. Nickel was thus changed o cobalt, and calcium into strontium. All see bodles, as is well known, have car been arded as elementary.—that is, as incasable into cobalt, and calcium into strontium. All these bodies, as is well known, have cur been regarded as elementary,—that is, as incapable of being resolved into any compoments, or of being changed one into another. It is on this basis that all modern chemistry is founded, and should Mr. Lockyer's discovery bear the test of further trial, our entire system of chemistry will require supervision. The future possibilities of the discovery it is difficult to limit. The great object of the old alchemists was, of course, to transmute base metals into gold, and so far as our knowledge gogs thate is no reason why copper should not be changed into gold as well as into calcium. The means at present employed are obviously such as to render the process far more costly than any possible results can be worth; but this is necessarily the case with most scientific discoveries before they are turned into commercial facts. Mr. Lockyer is one of our best living apectroscopists, and no man with a reputation such as his would risk the publication of so startling a fact as he has just announced to the scientific world without the very surest grounds. He is known by his friends as somewhat sanguine, and he does not pretend to be an accomplished chemist, but he was supported yesterday by some of our leading chemists, all of whom admitted that the results of his experiments were inexplicable on any other grounds but those admitting of the change of one element into another, unless, indeed, our whole system of spectrum analysis is to be upset,—the other horn of a very awkward dilemma. Since, a bundred years ago, Priestley discovered oxygen and founded modern chemistry, there has been—there could be—no discovery made which would have such an effect on modern science as teat the so-called elements were no longer to be considered elementary.

THE SOCIALIST LAW.

LONDON, Dec. 24—A press telegram from Berlin says the Socialist law is being enforced with renewed severity. Seventeen publications have been prohibited in Leipsic alone.

with renewed severity. Seventeen publications have been prohibited in Leipsic alone.

SPEECR BY THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The members of the Magistrary and Town Council were received to-day by the Emperor, and his Majesty, referring to the address which had been presented to him, said:

From my reception and from the brightening spes of the people assembled to receive me I clearly learnt that their-loy at my recovery and return was deep and heartfelt. The proparations for my reception, perhaps, went beyond the limit I desired; you told me, however, the day before yesterday, that the general rejoiding could not be resurained, and therefore I thank you for the cordial welcome which did my heart good, and I request you to make my gratitude known taroughout the country. You have sacceeded, partly if not entirely, in erasing the deeply painful impression made upon me by recent occurrences. Providence allowed this severe blow to befail me. In being rescued, I perceived a warming to examine myself as to whether in my career of life I had failfilled my duties in such a manner as to be worthy to be saved. If the short time still allotted to me remains untrombled, it is the will of Providence; in the contrary case it will also be the will of Providence. Human foresight against such things as happened to me is powerless. An alteration of the laws has occome necessary, as is apparent to the eyes of all, and a motive for learnistive measures has equally been adapted to other countries. It has, in fact, been demonstrated that ar-reaching associations exist, having for their expressed principle the removal of the heads of Natice. The chief thim, however, as you correctly observe in your saidress, is the training of youth. We must keep our ayes open upon this point. It is your saidress, is the training of youth. We must keep our ayes open upon the name that his rescetch the most important this to a re-

well as Alsace-Lorraine, do not figure on the BAYARD TAYLOR.

Braint For the Bernayed.

By Cuble to New York Heroid.

Brain, Dec. 24.—The Empress of Germany, in an autograph letter to Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late Minister, has, in the most sincere and sympathetic language, tendered her condolence, and, through Lord Odo Russell, her Majesty has and, through Lord Odo Russell, her Majesty has requested an interview with the bereaved lady. Prince Bismarck telegraphically signified his sympathy, and expressed the deepest regret at the loss of an eminent statesman whom he greatly esteemed. Mrs. Taylor will proceed with the body of her husband to America, where it will be placed in the family vault. The s-Atlantic Steamship Companies have ered Mrs. Taylor's family a free passage to

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Mark Lane Express says: "The cold weather has proved salutary to the winter wheat in this country and France Farmers continue to market their wheat with some freedom, but, notwithstanding the improved condition of the offerings, the trade is proved condition of the offerings, the trade is very flat in the majority of the Provincial markets, as miliers are disinclined to add to their stocks at the close of the year. An equal dullness has marked the London trade. Foreign wheat, of which the imports are now much smaller, has been dealt in sparingly, but, despite the limited nature of the demand, business has not lacked some features of steadiness, except in oats, the continued heavy arrivals of which cause prices to drop. All varieties of feeding corn sold slowly at last week's currencies, and the steadiness shown has been more cies, and the steadiness shown has been more apparent in the general tone of trade than in the actual amount of business transacted."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Dec. 18.—In the gale at Aspinwall on the 10th inst., four vessels were lost, and the Pacific Mail Company's wharf, with other wharves, were damaged to the extent of \$100,-000. A previous storm interrupted for some days communications by srail and telegraph be tween this city and Aspinwall.

AUSTRIA. LONDON, Dec. 24 .- A dispatch from Vienna

tates that the Austro-Italian DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 24 .- The writer of the letter threatening the King with assassi proves to be insane.

FIRES.

AT CLEVELAND, O.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 24.—At 9 o'clock this cvening a fire broke out in one of the Standard Oil Company's cooper shops in the Fourteenth of these shops to the refining works, and the large quantities of crude oil stored there, and, fearing that one of those terribly destructive and unquenchable off fires was upon us, four engines promptly responded to the slarm, and in as short a time as could be expected the in as short a time as could be expected the flames were under control. The efforts of the firemen were principally confined, however, to keeping the fire within bounds, and it only stopped when the large building was totally consumed. The officers of the Company were on the ground, and estimated the loss at \$20,000. This is principally confined to the engines, machinery, and stock. The building, while being very large, was not a valuable structure. The shop employed about 1,000 men, and turned out 5,000 harrels per day. It had been side for about a week on account of temporary overstock, but would have been started again soon after the holidays. The coopers of these shops are mainly Bohemians and the same who curgared in the long-continued strike of two years ago. The cause of the fire coald have been none once than incendiary, on account of there havers agon the part in the building for the past

The slarm from Box 475 at 9:30 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the rear of No. 966 Milwaukee avenue, owned by B. Aaron and occupied by P. Goldsmith, liquor-dealer. Damage, \$75; fully insured. Cause, a defective

The alarm from Box 121 at 2:40 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire at No. 285 Wabash avenue, owned by C. Follansbee and occupied by Z. E. Grover as a private school, known as Dearborn Seminary. Damage, \$20. Cause, a defective fire-place.

The alarm from Box 431 at 10:45 yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire at No. 4 Nebraska street, the occupant, Mrs. Faulkner, having filled her stove with grease in order to make a quick fire. No damage.

The alarm from Box 134 at 8:40 last evening was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building, No. 409 Archer avenue, owned by Mrs. Mary Nolan and occupied as a liquof-store by Isaac Weil. Cause, explosion of a gas-meter while alcohol was being boured into it. Damage to building and stock trifling.

AT DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 24.—Judge Gallaghe fine residence caught fire from a defective flue the firemen could get the flames subdued. The the bremen could get the names subduced. The weather was veey cold, and the fireinen were covered with ice. Mrs. Gallagher was in bed siek, and had to be removed on a cot to J. T. Montgomery's. The loss is over \$1,200; fully insured in the Home of New York. NEAR DOWNS, ILL.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON. Ill., Dec. 24.—Some fiend stole a span valuable horses last night from the barn of John Johnson, near Downs, McLean Count and fired the barn. The fire was discovered at o'clock. The barn, one of the costliest in Mc-Lean County, was entirely destroyed, with three horses, many tons of hay and bushels of oats and corn, harness, etc. The loss is \$6,000;

AT WHEELING, W. VA. WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 24.—The machine shops of Hobbs Bros., in Centre Wheeling, were totally destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock to-night. The building and machinery belonged to the Franklin Building Association, and were valued at about \$6,500; insured for \$4,000. The stock and patterns, owned by the Messrs. Hobbs, upon which there was no insurance, were valued at \$1,000.

AT DOWAGIAC, MICH.
DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 24.—A fire at Dowagiac, fich., to-day destroyed the rusidence of Richard teddon. Loss, \$2,500; insured.

ROME, N. Y.
ROME, N. Y.
ROME, N. Y.
Dec. 24.—The Armstrong Block
numed to-day. !-oss, \$40,000; insurance, \$20,-

O'LEARY'S WALK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—At 11:30 last night,
Campana completed his ninetieth mile and
O'Leary his eighty-third. Both then left the track for rest.
At half-past 10 to-day O'Leary had made 105 miles, and Campana 115. The former took four hours' rest last night, the latter two hours.

hours' rest last night, the latter two hours.

At half-past 1 O'Leary had made 118 miles and Campana 122.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Madame Anderson is trudging pluckily around the track at Mozart Garden, endeavoring to accomplish the undertaken walk of 2,700 quarter niles in as many consecutive quarter bours. Last Monday evening she started on her long journey, and if she does what she expects to do, she will finish on the evening of Jan. 18.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—At half-past 10 Campana finished 150 miles, and left the track with the intention of resting several hours. He seemed wearled, and walked the last mile with evident pain. O'Leary completed 150 miles shortly after his opponent, and was still walking at midnight.

CRIMINAL NEWS

Succumbs to the Pro and Discharges the Alleged Murderers.

Reasons Accompanying the Revocation of His Former Warrant.

The Question of Their Guilt Not Considered of Capital Importance.

Horse-Thieves Captured Lynched in Clay County, Ark

Capture of the Medicine Boy Train Robbers and Murderers.

IMPORTANT ACTION. Springpist, ill., Dec. 24.—These dispatches have fully detailed the facts to the peculiar case of Mighael Merrick and Michael Gaffigan, who were arrested in this city Dec. 4, charged with having committed a murder in St. Clair, Pa., nearly fourteen years ago. Application was made for a writ of habeas corpus, but the hearing was postponed several times, and the men have remained in the Sheriff's custody awaiting the action of Gov. Cullom upon the application made to him by their counsel to revoke his warrant and refuse to comply with the demand of Gov. Hartranft's requisition. This the Governor to-day decided to do, and the men have been accordingly dis-charged. The matter is, therefore, ended so far as they are concerned, for there is no alternative from this decision of the Governor. He has considered a mass of testimony and lengthy arguments presented by the prisoners'

uminous opinion, setting forth the authority of a Governor to go behind the record and satisfy himself as to whether the citizens de manded by the requisition were really fugitives from justice. This opinion concludes as follows: follows: "In my opinion, Gath-gan and Merrick are no longer fugitives from justice, if they ever were so. Had they concealed themselves, or had there been any difficulty in ascertaining where they were upon due inquiry by the been wholly different. But I believe a man may, by long years of good conduct, and by showing himself to the world without concealment, outlive the character of a fugitive from justice,—more particularly where the ministers of justice charged with his apprehension practically abandon the charge against him for nearly half the usual period of human life. I do not deny that I have carefully considered not only the good character of Gaffigan and Merrick during the last fourteen years, but also the ties which they have formed in this State. I have a duty to perform towards the citizens of Illinois which

have formed in this State. I have a duty to perform towards the citizens of Illinois which no law requires me to overlook, but I have allowed no consideration of private hardship to control my action, believing that my conclusions are warranted by strict law. Believing, then, that neither positive law nor any considerations founded upon justice require the surrender of the men, I must respectfully refuse to comply with the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania. The warrant herefore issued is revoked, and Gaffigan and Merrick ordered to be discharged."

AN UNPARALLELED CRIME.

before it one of those cases which make certain people despair of the human race. George Ulherr, the prisoner, is a day-laborer, 32 years of age, and a strongly-built man of medium stature. He was married nine years ago and bad three children. He gave his testimony in Aug. 26 of this year be committed an inderen aughter, aged only 7 years and 6 months; on Sept. 5 he again attempted a second crime, but was prevented by his wife. Next day, however, he took the child with him to a wood, and there comchild with him to a wood, and there committed on it the most dreadful acts, at the same time making several incisions in the body. The intestines of the poor child literally protraded from the pody. It pleaded for mercy, but the monster left it lying on the ground and coolly walked away. On the following day he returned to the wood, and found the creature still living. It begged for help. The man took a kn.fe and gave the child two wounds in the neck. According to his own testimony he wanted now to hang the child, but his courage failed him. A woman who asked him where the child was, received the answer that it was sick and in the wood, where, on the father crying out. "Risekohen," the child answered in a feeble voice. Ulbert then took the child in his arms; it was all covered with blood; insects were creeping over its face, and the terrible wounds alluded to were apparent. The little victim at first stated that a strange man had committed the crime, but afterward acknowledged that it was its father. The little girl died next night in the most terrible pain. The mother refused to give any testimony, but were to his indifference when questioned by the mother as to the child's absence. It was also proved that the man was addicted to drivk, averse to work, and was supported by the earnings of his wile. The testimony of a physician was to the effect that the man was perfectly sane, and that, although he had recuved a wound in the head eleven years are, it had no influence on his mental condition. The prisoner was condemned to death, after ten years' imprisonment on another indictment. His wile was not in the least affected on hearing the verdict.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OMAHA, Dec. 24.—Further particulars were received to-day concerning the arrest of the robbers named Harrington, Manse, Ruby, Howard, Oleson, and the "Kid," near Rock Creek, Wy. T. It appears that the gang sent one of their number into Rock Creek to look break into the railroad station-house, hotel, and vealing the whole plan and whereabouts of the gang to Herbert Thayer, proprietor of the hotel, whereupon the Union Pacific officers and civil authorities were notified. A posse of menunder whereupon the Union Pacific officers and civil authorities were notified. A posse of menunder Sheriff Nottag, of Laramie, was sent on a special train from Laramie, and was conducted by this man to the outlaws' camp north of Rock Creek. The outlaws were completely surprised and easily captured. This same gang is composed of the men who murdered Tip Vincent, a scout, and Deputy Sheriff Widdowfield shout three months ago at Elk Mountain, Vincent and Widdowfield having been sent out to find their camp, after they had attempted to ditch and rob a train by tearing up a rail near Medicine Bow. This is an important capture, and breaks up a dangerous band. The Union Pacific officials had been expecting an attack, for some time from them. One of the band had previously been arrested at Cheyenne on a trumped-up charge, and lodged in jail, where he now is. The Railroad Company feared that their pay-car would be roboed on its last trip, but it arrived at Cheyenne shead of time, and thus defeated the blan. The man in jail is thought to be the leader of the band. The Railroad Company proposes to continue the war on the road-agents with unabated vigor and clem them all out.

PENSION FRAUDS. PENSION FRAUDS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.. Dec. 24.—A special from Mount Verioon, Ky., to the Courier-Journal says David O. Gibson, his two sons, William P. and Thomas W. Gibson, and Samuel P. Moore arrived there this evening in charge of two Deputy United States Marshals. They are charged with forgery under the Pension laws of the United States. For several years they have been acting as United States Pension Agents in Rock Castle County, and have drawn from the United States Treasury more than \$10,000 on false vouchers, and are also charged with having drawn the money for pensioners who had been dead for years. These irregularities have been guing on for years, but were not discovered until recently.

A QUEER PLEA.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 24.—In the United
States Court perterday, several parties arrested
under the indictment of the late United States

E. L. Moore, of Dallas County. His counsel interposed a plea that the indictment was void because some of the jury inding the indictments had been in the Confederate army, and under Sec. 200 of the Revised Statutes were not competent jurors. They cited the decision of Judge Woods, of this circuit, in Louisiana, and recently in Florida.

in Florida.

Judge Bruce, of the District Court, decided that the plea was not good; that the section, although in the Statutes, had been repealed before the Statutes were revised by Congress, and the act of Congress making all in the book the law did not revive the repealed section. The cases were all postponed until Thursday.

THE MACK TRIAL. JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 24.—Argument the Mack murder trial were conclud m. to-day. Judge Conger delivered his charge to the jury this evening, and the case was given to them. If is thought the verdict will be reached some time to-morrow.

WIFE-MURDERER CONVICTED St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 24.—The jury in the case of Edward J. Nugent, who has been on trial for se, ral days past for murdering his wife, Aug. 20, 1878, rendered a verdict this morning of murder in the first degree. Nugent's counsel will endeavor to appeal the case to the Supreme

TEXAS INCIDENTS. GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 24—A News special from Mason, Tex., says at Junction City Tom Doran and Louis Temple fought with pistols. Doran killed Temple. The latter's father pursued Temple, shooting him twice fatally, and then stabled the body eleven times, and cut the throat from ear to car.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 24.—The Galvesto of the State against Abe Rotschild for the mur-der of Bessie Moore brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Defend-

FRAUDULENT BANKING. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 24.—Suit has been rought in the Superior Court against Adae of Co., the suspended bankers, alleging fraudulen concealment of property, by Caroline Herms

HELD IN \$10,000. San Francisco, Dec. 24.—W. J. Hadley, alias Saville, alias Percy English, the forger of circu-lar notes of the Union Bank of London, was held to answer to-day in ball of \$10,000.

WIFE-MURDERER HANGED. was hanged at Menardville to-day for the mur-ler of his wife in June, 1876.

LYNCHING. LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 24.-A report has reached here of the lynching of four horse-thieves at Corning, Clay County, last night.

CASUALTIES.

STEAMERS BURNED. WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 24.—The steamer J. P. Underbill burned at the wharf this morn-ing. The flames spread to the steamer Northeast and the stores on the wharf. Half a square burned, including five stores, five warehouses two steamers, two stables, rive horses, 100 hogs heads of molasses, 700 tons of coal, 1,000 barrel of resin, and a large amount of other produce involving a loss of \$70,000; insurance, \$35,000.

RUNAWAY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Shoux City, Ia., Dec. 24.—The Journal's spe tal from Onawa says Charles Gonts, a farmer was killed by being thrown from a wagon by a runaway team this afternoon, breaking his

FATAL RUNAWAY.

Storx Cirr, la., Dec. 24.—Charles Gantz, a
wealthy farmer of Monana County, was killed
to-day by the runting away of his ream.

THE MILLERS' TROUBLES. Litigation to Compel Them to Pay for the

SARINGPIELD. III. Dec. 24 -The "Dench field" litigation, which has become familiar to transferred to this district to-day by the filing of a bill in the United States Circuit Court, in which Philo D. Mickles, of Syracuse, N. Y., appears as complainant, and Fitzsumons & Kreider, of Jacksonville, who are alleged to be Kreider, of Jacksonville, who are alleged to be infringers of the Denchfield patent, are made defendants. The patent is described in the bill as an arrangement of means for cooling and drying meal. It is alleged that a patent for the device was issued to John Denchfield in April, 1898, and reissued and extended for seven years in 1872, and that complainant is the owner of the patent for the State of Illimois. Also, that its validity has been declared by the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York. The Millers' Association, at a recent meeting in this city, decided to resist the claim. A representative of Mr. H. B. Hurd, of Chicago, attorney for complainants, who has been in the city in reference to this matter for some days past, says that it is intended to bring suits and contest them vigorously against all infringers, among whom he includes, nearly all the merchant millers. The suits in the porthern part of the State are being vigorously pushed, he says, and the millers in New York are generally effecting settlements without litigation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 24.—An arrangement ba just been completed whereby the Chaddock College at Quincy passes under the control of the management of the Illinois Wesleyan Unithe management of the Illinois Wesleyan University of Bloomington at the beginning of next term. Chaddock has been drawing poorly of late for lack of management, and its Trustees take this step to better its fortunes and render it efficient. It will be controlled by President Adams, of the Wesleyan, who will appoint a full corps of experienced teachers, and will make it a tributary to the Wesleyan, will take pupils for the completion of their course.

BAD AS BEING KING. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Several of the Directors of the Mechanics' & Laborers' Savings Bank, of Jersey City, which recently suspended, yesterday received anonymous letters embellished

You are hereby warned to make good the money you have stolen, or I will coolly drive a bullet through yob. You are worse than a thief that will meet a man in the street and take his money. I could protect myself of the highwayman, but not of you. You are a sneak-thief, that will suffer severely if you do not come down with the money. Six days will be given you to think. Beware!!

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CASSOPOLIS, Mich., Dec. 24.—John A. Talbot an attorney of this place, died very suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs this morning. He

hemorrhage of the lungs this morning. He was at one time the proprietor of the Cassopolis Foundry Works, and carried on an extensive business until financial embarrasaments about a year ago compelled his suspension.

Dzcatur, Ili., Dec. 24.—An old and well-known business man, J. G. Starr, died nere this morning from the effects of three paralytic strokes. He came here from Lewistown, Penn., in 1850. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and a Knight of Honor.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

Springpinide, Ill., Dec. 24.—The Fireman's Insurance Company of Baitimore has been admitted to do business in this State.

The Bryant Coal Company, of Chicago, has been licensed to organize; capital, \$100,000; corporators, W. C. Goudy, Orrin Skinner, and Edwin Stewart. CINCINSATI, O., Dec. 24.—At Dayton, O., yesterday, in the case of The State vs. The Mismi Canal Lessees, Judge Haynes decided in favor of the lessees, declaring that the destruction of the Hamilton Basin, which was a misterial part of the cairl, so exterfered with the rights of the lessees that they cannot be longer held to the performance of the lesse. THE WEATHER.

Business Suffers Greater Embarrassment East than West.

The Situation at Buffalo Unpleasant in the Extreme.

Troops of Blizzards Coquetting - in the Northwestern Regions.

The Whole Central Region of the United States Down Below Zero.

CHICAGO. The residents of Chicago were treated yester day to the coldest day which they have had since January of 1876. It was at an exceedingly in ordinary circumstances, on the day before Christmas, the streets and the stores are crowded by those who have postponed to the last moment the purchase of their presents or of the supplies for the following day. Not only was the thermometer down absurdly below zero, but there was a stiff wind, varying during the day from southwest to porthwest, which was much more exasperating than the cold itself. The temperature mollified sensibly, however, between surrise and sunset. According to Mr. Manasse's figures, it was 19 deg. below zero at 7 o'clock, 16 at 8 13 at 10, 8 at noon, 3 at 3, 2 at 6, and 3 at 8 These figures, however, are a little more de-pressing than those furnished by the Signal Service, whose thermometers are, or ought to be, nore accurate. According to them, 6 deg. below was the lowest figure reached, and that is quiring. As the temperature sinks below zero the ordinary thermometer gets more and more maccurate, and it is probable, therefore, that comething will have to be taken off of these very low figures in order to arrive at correct ness. But whether it was 19 deg. below or only ness. But whether it was 19 deg. below or only 6 deg. delow, it was certainly very disagreeable all day long. The streets were unusually empty, and the low temperature told upon nearly all the stores except those where furs are sold, in which great activity prevailed. The indications are that this cold spasm will soon be over, and it is probable that to-day will be only reasonably cool. A year ago to-day it was wet, sloppy, and disagreeable. To-day it will probably be clear, disagreeable. cold, and dry.

disagreeable. To-day it will probably be clear, cold, and dry.

THE RAILROADS

centering in this city are still suffering sorely from the latense cold and the high wind, which causes the snow to drift in certain places very severely. The Illinois Central got along much better than the day before, the heavy drift at the foot of Twelfth street having been removed; still the trains made alow time between here and Kensington. The suburban trains kept on running all day, though not as regularly as usual. The incoming express trains were from haif an hour to two hours behind time. The weather was intensely cold as iar south as Efringham. From this point to Cairo it was not as severs. At Cairo the thermometer was 10 degrees above at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. On the lows Division of this road but little trouble was experienced, as the weather in that section was less severs than in the immediate vicinity of this city.

section was less severe than in the immediate vicinity of this city.

The Caicago & Alton trains came in from one to three hours late. There were some drifts to be fought between here and Jollet. From that point to the Missouri River the principal difficulty was the intense cold, which prevailed along the entire line. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer was below zero at every point on this road. The trains on the new Kansas City extension had to be abandoned on account of extension had to be abandoned on account of the intense cold. The thermometer at Glasgow, Mo., where the new extension crosses the Mis-souri River, was 10 degrees below at 9 o'clock vesterday morning. The oldest inhabitants do not remember such a low state of the ther-

not remember such a low state of the thermometer at that point.

The Chicago & Rock Island suffered very severely night before last. The Blue Island train, which lett here Monday evering at about 8 o'clock, was still at Englewood yesterdayamorning at 10 o'clock. The other suburban trains were also detained at that point. They got through to Blue Island at about noon yesterday. The incoming trains from the west were from three to eight hours behind time. Most of the drifts beyond Englewood were removed in the afternoon, and less trouble was experienced after that, but the Englewood trains did not go out last hight.

The Chicago & Northwestern also came in for-

The Chicago & Northwestern also came in for its source of the troubles, particularly the trains on the Milwaukee Division, which were delayed by the snow-drifts. The trains on the other divisions made very fair time, and suffered but

divisions made very fair time, and suffered but little december.

The most serious trouble is reported on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, where some of the trains had to be withdrawn entirely. The train due at 4:10 Monday evening had not arrived here yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and in consequence no trains were permitted to leave this city.

The Atlantic express from Omaha on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy arrived here one hour and fity-seven minutes late. All the trains on the road were from one to two hours trains on the road were from one to two nours late, but otherwise there was no trouble on the line. The principal obstructions from snow-dritts were between here and Gaiesburg.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern trains arrived here but little behind time, but they were unable to make connections at Buffalo, where the obstructions are said to be very great.

great.

The Michigan Central trains also made fair time, and were only from half an hour to one hour behind time. Like the Lake Shore, this road did not bring in the pessengers and mails from its New York connections, owing to obstructions from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge

cast.

The Pittsburg & Fort Wayne trains suffered from the heavy cold and drifts along the entire route, and they arrived here from two to six hours late. The weather moderated somewhat last evening, and the fierce west wind subsided somewhat. It is believed that the backbone of the present unprecedented cold snap has been broken and that the railroads are over their worst troubles at present. The railroad managers congratulate themselves that they got through without accidents resulting from broken rails, etc.

broken rails, etc.

The mails on the following roads were reported delayed by Capt. McGrath, Superintendent of Mails, yesterday morning: Baltimore & Ohio, due at 6 o'clock, one hour and ten minutes late; Chicago & Codar Rapids, due at 7:15 o'clock, thirty-minutes late; Madison Division Northwestern, due at 7:15 o'clock, forty-five minutes late; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, due at 6:15 o'clock, one hour and five minutes late; first Michigan Central, due at 7:15 o'clock, one hour and ten minutes late; Chicago o'clock, one hour and ten minutes late; Chicago o'clock, one hour and ten minutes late; Chicago & Dubuque, due at 6:45 o'clock, one hour and five minutes late; Chicago & St. Louis, due at 7:20 o'clock, one hour and forty-five min tes

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

BUFFALO, Dec. 25.—At 1 o'clock this morning
he storm had nearly subsided. Yesterday noon the wind attained a velocity of fifty miles an hour, and the thermometer had sunk nearly to zero. Since then there has been a change for the better, and during the evening the stores were filled with holiday shoppers. The loss to business arising from the storm has been very heavy. One drygoods dealer estimates his loss for the two days at \$5,000, and another at \$6,000. The the snow. All trains on the roads entering here have been abandoned. There were no arrivals or departures yesterday, but, at 8 o'clock, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southso clock, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern were reported clear to Brie. The snow is thirty-one inches deep on the level, and in some places about the city it has drifted in piles cipht and ten feet deep. The men killed and wounded in the accident on the Central Monday were prought to the city yesterday. They all live at Rochester. yesterday. They all live at Rochester.

A large number of sheep in transit on the Canada Southern Railway were frozen to death. They were unloaded here to-day.

To the Western Associated Press.

Burpalo, Dec. 24.—There are now at this point 120 cars of extile, 100 cars of hogs, and thirty cars of sheep. Intense cold prevented local dealers from removing the purchases made on Monday.

MILWAUKEE. Agrical Disposes to The Tribune.

Agrical Disposes to The Tribune. senger and freigh

trains on all railroads leading out of the city are suffering more or less delay in consequence. The passenger-train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, due here at 11:20 a.m., became stalled in a drift at County Line, and did not reach here till after 5 p. m. To-night the wind has gone down, and the temperature is considerably higher.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Dec. 24.—The temperature for the past two days has ranged from 5 to 8 deg. below zero. A very high wind prevailed most of the time. The maximum velocity was forty-five miles per bour. Nearly all the railroads centering here report trouble from snow-drifts. The officials of the 8t. Paul Road any to-night that their road is again clear, and anow-frits. The officials of the St. Parl Road say to-light that their road is again clear, and trains running about on sime. The Milwaukes Division of the Northwestern Road probably suffered more from drifts than other roads. A passenger-frain from Chicago, due here at soon, did not arrive until 5 p. m. The road is now clear of drifts, however, and, by to-morrow, trains will probably be running on time.

INDICATIONS. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER VASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23—I a. m.—Indica-ious—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, northwest Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, northwest winds, falling barometer, slightly warmer, clear

For the Lake region, westerly winds diminbing and backing to southwesterly, stationary higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, th numerous light snows. LOCAL OYSEEVATIONS. CHICAGO, Dec. 24.



VIELE, IA.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 24.—A man named Mathew Cooney was found lying beside the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad track, near Viele He was taken to the depot and expired in a few noments. He had an ugly wound in his forehead, from which the brood has hoved quite freely. His death is supposed to have been chiefly caused by cold and exposure. He got off the train at viele in an intoxicated condition, and started to his home in the country, and the wound in his head was probably produced by falling and striking a tie. He must have lain beside the track for several hours before he was

GALESBURG, ILL. Special Disputch to The Trioune.
GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 24.—The weather been exceedingly cold in this city since last evening. This morning the thermometer indi-

cated 18 deg. below zero. The western trains have been several hours late. The train from Chicago, which arrives have at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, is not o'clock in the afternoon, is not yet. Report says that the engine is been frozen up two or three times, and that between this city and Chi

> CANADA. special Dispatch to The Tribune.

and Northwestern Ontario. The weather is also reported cold and biustering, the thermometer indicating ten below zero. All the main lines of railway are open, but trains are very late. A number of freight-trains on the Grand Trunk west have been canceled. In some sections, the country roads and branch railway lines are completely blockaded. The snow is from one to four feet deep on the level.

BLOOMINGTON. Ill., Dec. 24.—The latest reports from all points on the Chicago & Alton show that it is still very cold, but abating. The wind has subsided between Dwight and Chi-cago, and drifts are no longer feared. All the available force is now engaged in hauling coalfrom Braidwood to Chicago to supply the great city and railroad demand, and all other freight is abandoned. Work on the Missouri Extension was abandoned for the present to-day, owing to an inability to get material across the Missouri River.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 24.-The weather in DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 24.—The weather in this section has for the last few days been extremely cold, the thermometer falling as low as 4 degrees below zero. Snow has also fallen in large quantities. Trains on nearly ali the roads contering in this city were delayed last night. The Michigan Central Hoad was blocked west of Kalamazoo. There were no trains over the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railway on account of heavy driits between Ann Arbor and Dundee.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 24.-A Kansas City dispatch says the weather for the past week has been the severest known in that region for twenty years. Over two feet of snow covers the earth, while the mercury has been several degrees below zero. The Missouri River has been closed for weeks. The ice is a foot thick. The entire transportation overland is now transacted by sleighs.

ELGIN, ILL. Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 24.—The railroads and highways in this vicinity are all blockaded by the drifted snow. A furious wind has prevailed to-day. The Chicago & Pacific Road has abandoned all but two of its trains. None of the Chicago & Northwestern nor Chicago & Pacific trains arrive on time; many being as much as three hours delayed.

ST LOUIS. ST LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 24.—The ice-gorge at. Carondelet last evening held fast, and at 11 o'clock this morning came to a standstill in the harbor here. The river is now practically closed from St. Paul to Cairo. To-day is the coldest of the season, the mercury marking 6 deg. below zero at 8 o'clock this morning.

THE NORTHWEST. Special Dispatch to The Tribucs.
Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 24.—Dispatches for points north and west of here indicate extrems cold last night, the mercury in some instances dropping to thirty below zero. At sunrise here this morning it was twelve pelow—the coldest of the season.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Kr., Dec. 31.—The weather seems to be getting colder. At daybresk the thermometer was below zero. At noon it was 10 degrees above; at 11 to-night it is only 8

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 24.—The polar-wave is a decided success here this morning. The thermometer stands at zero. Several inches of snow ite on the ground.

Special Dispotes to The Tribune.

LaSalle, Ill., Dec. 24.—Twelve degrees be low here this morning, with a nigh northeast wind. In consequence of the snow blockade cast and west, a number of eastward bound

LITTLE ROCK, ARK LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 24.—To-day has been the coldess of the season. At 6 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood at 20

INDIANAPOLIS. Apectat Dispatch to The Tribuna
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 24.—Extreme cold rather still continues. The the

CHARTER OAK.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Conra

Rectal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Harronn, Conn., Dec. 24.—In the Cour.
Oak conspiracy trial, this morning. Judge V.
H. Higgins, Chicago law agent for Charter O.
was cross-examined by the State and produced the constant of the State and produced the constant of the Charter O. the original of the appraisal of the Chia property in June, 1877, six months after a appraisal made at the time of Furber's via appraisal made at the time of Furber's This second appraisal gave figures nearly of sponding to the first, and the witness went the properties in detail, and assigned reason the variations made. Strong evidence for defense was given by Mr. Stedman, Actual the State Insurance Department, stated that, while Furber could a state of the state of

true value of one of the largest assets, namely, the premium note account, he inatigated an investigation of the same, and discovered what he had anapected, that this appeared on the Company's book for a sum far in excess of, the real farners. The witness further testified to Furber's Irankness in giving information, and nowhere was manifest any disposition to deceive or conceal anything from the Insurance Department.

Jedish Hotchkits, a mining engineer, was on the stand two hours or more, and his tastimony regarding the mining lands owned by the Charter Oak in West Virginia was interesting and descriptive, securing a degree of sitention from the Court and jury somewhat unusual. As might have been anticipated, he put the liberal estimate of half a million on the property, but the cross-examination failed in the attempt to destroy the force of this by getting the admission that, as his appragment. estimate of half a million on the property, but the cross-examination failed in the attempt to destroy the force of this by getting the admission that, as his engagements were generally in the interest of prospective companies, he would be ant to make a highly favorable showing in this instance. Hotchkins checkmated this by the assertion that the examinations were mainly for capitalists who wanted to hold and develop the minding lands for themselves. The State's Appraisers put this property far below the valuation by Hotchkins, namely, only about 880,000. The Higganum Manufacturing Company investment, by the Charter Ock was expany investment by the Charter Oak was plained by the President, who estimate billined by the President, who estimated the property as worth \$300,000, against \$45,000 appraised by the State's witnesse. This was a bad investment before the Furber management came in, and Charter Oak is now rid of the matter, the mortrages having been passed to Furber in the astiement with Jewell under his contract. The Court adjourned to Thursday, when, under the terms of the coheesion by the derense, tha State will be allowed to put, in evidence of the appraisal of the New York property embraced in the famous 22000.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS.

His Funeral Services, as Conducted at De troit, Mich., Yesterday.

Serial Departs to The Triums.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 24.—The entire communications. nity combined to do honor to the memory of the late Gem Alpheus S. Williams this after-noon, and the funeral was the largest and most impressive affair of the kind ever seen in this city. At 2 o'clock the body was escorted from the family residence to St. Paul's Church, where the services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. casket was covered with tokens of lore as respect in the form of elaborate floral offering Upon the conclusion a detachment of Police Sergeants bore the casket to a caisson draw by follow coal-black horses, the Stars 1994 Strings draped over and grand the procession formed, led by the Twenty-second United States Infantry band, and including a detachment or United States troops from Fort Warne, form military companies, the Mayor and members of the city departments, the Detroit Bar Assocition, and bundreds of private citizens in cyriages. The Congressional delegation who is companied the body from Washington white sashes with black rocettes and followed the members of the family, a committee of citizens.

the members of the family, a committee of zens taking a place after them. Being caisson was led, the General's old ward with saddle-cloth, saddle, boots, spursother accourteneous of the decased, the arrival at Elmwood Cemeters, the Goment troops, risw up in a hollow agand listened to the reading of burial service. The Light Guard other State troops were stationed little distance, near the thirty-lour lacks wo formed the body of the procession. After remains had been lowered to their sast resultance, the mourners and spectators hu through the deep snow-drifts to their carrileaving the soldiers to fire the customary so of three voileys over the dead General's grown of three wolleys over the dead General's grown of the same can be successed to the same carrileaving the soldiers to fire the customary so of three voileys over the dead General's grown of the same carries and spectators hu the same carries and spectators have considered to the same carries and spectators have carried to the same carried to the sam

CAPT. EADS.

St. Louis, Dec. 24.—The assertion contained in the St. Louis correspondence of the New York Sum, published to-day, and telegraphed over the country, that James B. Ends had been indicted by the United States Grand Jury, is untrue. It is supposed, but nobely knows it for a fact outside of officials, that the Grand Jury are investigating the affairs of the defunct Bank of the State of Missouri, and it is conjectured that an additionant will be found against some of the old Directors, but, as the Grand Jury has made no presenter ent to the Court yet, nothing definite regarding the matter is known.

Will GIVE TO THE POOR.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 24.—A Kansas City dispatch says: A novel feature of Christmas in this city will be a grand distribution of provisions and groceries to the poor by Mayor George M. Shelby. At his suggestion the citizens generally contributed an immense amount of edibles, and, sleighs having been also proffered, the provender will to-morrow be distributed amount the worthy destitute of the city. The Council Chamber, where the donations are stored, is alled to its utmost capacity, and the undertaking the first of the kind in this city, promises to be a most praiseworthy affair.

MARINE.

Special Dispates to The Trebens.

MILWAUKER, Dec. 24.—The wreck of the barge J. H. Rutter is to be sold stantation to the highest bidder on the 16th of January. Steamer, movements on the east shore routes are tem-

inghest bidder on the 16th of January. Some movements on the east shore routes are temporarily checked by the cold spell. Thus far membranes have occurred on either of the two routes. The propeller Coonto made an attempt to reach Ludington yesterday, but was compelled to turn back, reaching the harbor covered with ice. The propeller Norman, bound to Manistee with hay and supplies, is here, wisd-bound.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 24.—The Court of peals of this city has decided that divarce cannot be referred to a referee. This deplaces quite a pumple of persons whose were placed in the hands of a referee. In a purplessent, notified.

THE ST. LOUIS FIRE MARSHAL Sr. Louis, Dec. 24.—Some seventy diverges sentatives of insurance companies doing being the sentatives of insurance companies doing being the sentative of the sentation of Chief of the Fire Department, for all leged mismanagement of fires.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
GLASGOW, Dec. 24.—Arrived, the State of Nevada from New York.
Artwers, Dec. 24.—Arrived, Vaderland, from Philadelphia.

Frand in English Prints.

We have been shown five samples of English cheap Manchester prints made for the Assatiand African markets. These samples in question were sent from Canton. A piece from sample has been weighed, and then washed and cleaned. Sample No. 1 lost 40 and 47-100 per cent; Sample 2 lost 34 and 72-100 per cent; Sample 8 lost 37 and 45-100 per cent. They however, justified the comment of "too thin". The stuffer was a base of clay, with atarch and cheap gray make it adhesive.

The Arguments

After the Evide Man's

And Gus Van Not to exceed

court officials, lawy were gathered in t terday morning. but it was not were resumed. The weariness and impa and Joe St, Peter. J judged differs from t from pleasure, both to bear an impres to bear an impres anxiety to which the which there is no which there is no face of each lights elicit evidence whice either of them. But rare, and become re close. Yesterday i seemed to realize t nigh, and that within of the iner would co of the jury would co vindicate their assert the court adjourned remembered, it was by offering in eviden

The sternum ac The agents chargi duty of proceeding the body of deceased, discharged the disagr the city early yesterd time was occupied in it, and the attorneys casion to notice the When the evidence quest was sent for amining the bone, Munn rose simultane eurnest appeal to the was bad enough," sai hyenas, without waiti evidence." The deta ment longer, when the to the getting of the for the State. Dr. summons, appeared bands a basio, the co den from view by a r bolic acid mingled w filled the air, naus

filled the air, nause creating a sensation a Clark was viaibly af support of Mrs. Freem Mignault took the sidentity of the stern the breast-bone of nouncement caused the authence, which when the witness reming the basin, and too the murdered man, af shreds and patches, of the fury. of the jury.

An examination of any bole "supposed defense examined the that the portion contabens been broken off, eithe That no bullet-hole parent, undeniable, as sented for the jury's case for the State was The issue was joted, and argument the indictment, def and expatiated upon prosecution. Mr. W fense of his colleague

there was no effect vibing, then, was to a one who had a motivo Clark. If this could to the ground. Counticulars of the riound on the steps leading to there he received the shot at the back of thave beed found there. He made and when he dropped the pliced iron the back wo this own house. There was he shot. It the crime was come there was he shot. It have been found the was come the man who were be not commit the chieve did if in self-defe have escaped capture unarmed man without and to reason the tempt to ply his you when the village we burning in the house owas in horse-thier whorse and put twenty himself and the look was in horse-thier whorse and put could fire when the village we have the shot was fired out of Mr. Weber dwelt at dence of Edv Clark, almost overwhelming. The motive for the who could have any cent a man as Alvaro emy—because he had a house, where he had a lous adulteross for a since a wall to be had a lous adulteross for a since a lous adulteross for a since a lous adulteross for a since a lous adulteros for a since a lous and had be led to said that Mrs. Clark's house that Mrs. Clark's ted Joe St. Peter's house to be led to said that Mrs. Clark's lous that Mrs. Clark's lous that Mrs. Clark's lous alone with him. The creating that Mrs. Weber, a lous at the Bine Island him, or ever having room alone with him. The creating house, Mr. Weber, devidence at the Corons speech to admonish squrm about so.

Van Buren—I was bottes. Can't a man't feit easier in my life. The Court—Stop to of counsel has gone harm done yet, but it trouble, I know.

Mr. Weber recapiling ing Mrs. Clark's in Would any reputable

Would any reputable man to practice the man to practice the these familiarities unb position of a wife and level of an adulteres hired man to hold her and theu go out and e he had been rubbing found on Joe had been Clark stated that he them. As to the le before the Coroner letters for him, wrote letters for him, wrote letters for min, velopes, that he might if he became hard up direcumstances could Mrs. Clark the debter lations with her husballott all love for him, existing between Alva

CHARTER OAK.

's Proceedings in the Conspiracy Trial at Hartford, Conn. pecial Dispatch to The Tribuna. ED, Conn., Dec. 24.—In the Charter iracy trial, this moroing. Judge Van I, Chicago law agent for Charter Oak, examined by the State and produced xammed by the State and produced d of the appraisal of the Chicago June 1877, six mouths after the made at the time of Furber's visit made at the time of Furber's visit.
d appraisal gave figures nearly correo the first, and the witness went over
ties in detail, and assigned reasons for
ons made. Strong evidence for the
as given by Mr. Stedman, Actuary of
a Insurance Department, who
tat, while Furber cound easily

le a misrepresentation of the se of one of the largest asseta, he premium note account, he an investigation of the same, and what he had auspected,—that this is the Company's book for a sum fareful to Furber's frankness in giving a and nowhere was manifest any to deceive or conceal anything from need bepartment. So the largest of the chartenest, indichkiss, a mining engineer, was on two nours or more, and his tastimony the mining lands owned by the Chartwest of the largest of attention from and jury somewhat unusual. As a been anticipated, he put the liberal of half a million on the property, assexualization failed in the attempt the force of this by getting the adat, as his engagements were generally seast of prospective companies, he not to make a highly favorable shows a instance. Hotchkiss checkmated assertion that the examinations were capitalists who wanted to hold and emissing just this property tar below on by Hotchkiss, namely, only about the Higganum Manufacturing Comment by the Charter Oak is a worth \$300,000, against \$45,000 by the State's witnesses. This d investment before the Furber atcame in, and Charter Oak is now matter, the mortgages having been rurber in the settlement with Jawell contract. The Court adjourned to when, under the terms of the concession derease, the State will be allowed to idence of the appraisal of the New erty embraced in the famous \$3,000, see.

RESSMAN WILLIAMS.

cal Services, as Conducted at De-troit, Mich., Yesterday. serial Disputes to The Trienns. i, Mich., Dec. 24.—The entire communed to do hoper to the memory of the Alpheus S. Williams this after-the funeral was the largest and most affair of the kind ever seen in this loclock the body was escorted from sidence to St. Paul's Church, where he pall was the Union flag, and the s covered, with tokens of love and the form of elaborate floral offerings. conclusion a detachment of Police-bore the casket to a caisson drawn a coal-black horses, the

discoal-black horses, the Stars in a draped over and ground the and the procession formed, the Twenty-second United States band, and including a detachment States troops from Fort Wayne, local ompanies, the Mayor and members of epartments, the Detroit Bar Association under the body from Washington was a the body from Washington was bes with black rosettes and followeders of the family, a committee of citing a place after them. Behind the as led the General's old war-horse. ing a place after them. Behind the as led the General's old war-herse, lecloth, saddle, boots, spurs, and cutrements of the deceased. Upon it at Elmwood Cemetery, the Governobe, thew up in a hollow square ened to the reading of the ervice. The Light Guerd and late troops were stationed at a nice, near the thirty-lour hacks which be body of the procession. After the ad been lowered to their last restings mourners and spectators hurried he deep snow-drifts to their carriages, e soldiers to fire the customary saute effects of the dead General's grave.

CAPT. EADS.

Is, Dec. 24.—The assertion contained. Louis correspondence of the New s, published to-day, and telegraphed ountry, that James B. Eads had been by the United States Grand Jury, e. It is supposed, but nobody for a fact outside of officials, Gand Jury are investigating the face defunct Bank of the State of and it is conjectured that an indictibe found against some of the old but, as the Grand Jury has made nom to the Court yet, nothing definite the matter is known. CAPT. EADS.

WILL GIVE TO THE POOR.
18, Mo., Dec. 24.—A Kansas City dis-: A novel feature of Christmas in ill be a grand distribution of provis-

receries to the poor by Mayor George. At his suggestion the citizens gentributed an immense amount of edibles, his having been also proffered, the will to-morrow be distributed amount y destitute of the city. The Council where the donations are stored, is silitationst capacity, and the undertaking, the kind in this city, promises to be also worthy affair.

MARINE.

Second Disputes to The Tribune.

Special Dispass to The Tribune. JKER, Dec. 24.—The wreck of the I. Rutter is to be sold stauction toth dder on the 16th of January. Steamer ts on the east shore routes are temberked by the cold spell. Thus far no have occurred on either of the two the propeller Oconto made an attempt Ludington yesterday, but was compared to the two the propeller Norman, bound to with hay and supplies, is here, wind-

ILLEGAL DIVORCES. is, Mo., Dec. 94.—The Court of Ap-his city has decided that divorce cases a referred to a referee. This decision its a number of persons whose suits ad in the hands of a referee in a yest

position. E ST. LOUIS FIRE MARSHAL, 18, Dec. 24.—Some seventy-five represents of insurance companies doing business effects of the perimore H. Clay Sexton from the costinuist of the Fire Department, for almanagement of fires.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
w, Dec. 24.—Arrived, the State of from New York.
np. Dec. 24.—Arrived, Vaderland, adelphia.

Prand in English Prints.

Bestea Asterpiser.

e been shown five samples of English nebester prints made for the Asiation markets. These samples in questent from Canton. A piece from each is been weighed, and then washed and Sample No. 1 lost 40 and 97-100 per cant; loss 37 and 72-100 per cent; Rample and 45-100 per cent; Sample 5 lost 30 per cent. They, however, justified tent of "too thim." The stuffner had clay, with starch and cheap gun to adheastee.

The Arguments in the Clark-St. Peter Case Begun

TALK.

The Arguments in the Clark-St. Peter The Arguments in the Clark-St. Peter The Case Begun and the Clark-St. Peter The Case Begun and the Clark-St. Peter The Case Begun and the Clark-St. Peter The Case St. Peter The Case St.

and expatisted upon the solemn duties of the prosecution. Mr. Weber then went into a defense of his colleague, who had been made the subject of ungenerous comment by the defense. They did this, knowing his honesty, crudition, talents, and reputation; they sought in billings-

rense of his colleague, who had been made the subject of ungenerous comment by the defense. They did this, knowing his honesty, crudition, talents, and reputation; they sought in billing-gate and abuse to make up for what they lacked in ability.

There was no human act without a motive, as there was no effect without a cause. The first thing, then, was to ascertain if there was any one who had a motive, for the murder of Alvaro Clark. If this could not be done, the case fell to the ground. Counsel here detailed the particulars of the murder. His pipe was found on the second step of the steps leading to his doorway. It was there he received the fatal wound. If he was shot at the back of the barn, his pipe would have been found there, but he was not shot there. He made an outcry when shot, and when he made that outcry he dropped the pipe. The shot was fired from the back window in the second story of his own house. Where his pipe dropped there was he shot. He scouted the idea that the crime was committed by horse-thieves. The men who were bold enough to steal would not commit the crime of murder unless they did if in self-defense. A horse-thief could have escaped capture from this barefooted and unarmed man without trouble. If did not tand to reason that a horse-thief would attempt to ply his vocation at so carly an hour, when the village was astir and a light was burning in the house of his victim. And if it was a horse-thief or tramp; and, if the pipe indicates where the fatal shot was fired, that shot was fired out of that second-story window. Mr. Weber dwelt at some length on the evidence of Edde Clark, which he contended was almost overwhelming.

The motive for this crime must be found. Who could have any notive to purples as inner overwhelming.

shelicates where the fatal shot was fired, that shot was fired out of that second-story window. Mr. Weber dwelt at some length on the evidence of Ediv Clark, which he contended was almost overwhelming.

The prosent building rected for similar purposes in the United States. The process of the United States. The process in the United States and the Superintendent, Dr. C. T. Willow, is done the process the feelings of the care it is impossible to be soon unon them showed that a be lied there or here. Mr. Weber still that he had never kissed her nor and the case it is impossible to be seen the process the feelings entertained. The testimony of Mr. Clark on the process that the conner's inquest she admitted seeing him one, at his sater's local the Situations of the Superintendent and the kindness of the

ed the kindness by entering into a guilty in-trigue with the wife of his benefactor,—of the man who was treating him, as he said, as one of his own children. These, then, were the rela-tions of the several parties, and would a man who had been so ungrateful hesitate to commit another crime to permit him to continue his in-trigue! Again, Mrs. Clark had money, and if Clark was out of the way he could marry her and enjoy it.

for the day at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

What the State of Illinois Is Doing for

Feeble-Minded Children. To the Editor of The Tribune. ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 21.—Having had occasion re-ceptly to transfer five feeble-minded (idiotic) children to the Illinois Asvlum for Feeble-Minded Children, I, for the first time, fully appreciated what the State is doing to alleviate the suffering of this unfortunate class of her citizens. The new Asylum buildings are located about a mile south of the Town of Lincoln, Logan County, Ill., on the Chicago, St. Louis & Alton Railroad. The Asylum was formerly located at Jacksonville. The present site was located at Jacksonville. The present site was purchased by a special Board of Commissioners in 1875, in compliance with an act passed by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, which made appropriations for purchasing grounds and the erection of buildings. The main building fronts north, has a frontage of 380 feet, and consists of a central building for the residence of officers, public parlors, and offices, and two wings occupied entirely by the feeble-minded pupils.

Sol feet, and consists of a central building for the residence of officers, public parlors, and offices, and two wings occupied entirely by the feeble-minded pupils.

The ventilation, sewerage, arrangements of light and heat, are as nearly perfect as in any public building I ever visited. The building as a whole is well constructed, although the plastering and staircases show some deficiencies which might have been avoided by a closer supervision on the part of the building-superintendent. After making due allowance for these defects, the beople of Illinois may take a just pride in this, the fit est building erected for aimilar purposes in the United States.

The present number of inmates is 238, and the Superintendent, Dr. C. T. Wilbur, is daily receiving applications from the various counties in the State, asking permission to send more feeble-minded children to the Asylum to receive the care it is impossible to bestow upon them at home. Cook County especially is well represented. Upon inquiring, "Where does this pupil come from?" I almost invariably received for an answer, "From Cook County." This seemed very strange, but upon making further inquiries I learned that the county's quota of patients was not overfilled.

Spending all day Sunday at the Asylum, I had an unusual opportunity for observing the inside workings of the institution, which a casual visitor would never have a chance to see if ever so observing, and I must confess it is this undercurrent of genuineness on the part of the Superintendent and the kindness of the lady teachers that especially pleased me. About 9 o'clock a. m. the bell rang for Sunday-school. In a few moments I saw two rows of happy faces entering the chapel by opposite doors, and seating themselves as quietly as any similar number of children I ever saw together before. Every grade of idiocy and imbecility was there represented,—from the driveling, smilling, deformed idoc, with diminutive head and misplaced eyes, to the foolish boy (imbecile) who is constantly laughing with a s

Those ifor the lowest grades have no Jeeks, and the scholars sit on benches arranged along three walls of each room. By this arrangement of seats they can all see the teacher as she instructs them on the blackboard. Some of the kilots are very low in the scale of rumanity. I saw several of the pupils, ranging irom 6 to 16 years of age, playing with plain wooden blocks, setting each block upon its end, a short distance from a second block, and so on until the rows would extend from one end of the room to the other. By touching a block at either extremity it would fall against a second block, and it against a third, and so on until all were down. I remained for several minutes in this room, wondering bow long they would olay without getting thred of the grame as ordinary children would; but they surprised me by again and again rebuilding the columns, and when I left they were still at it, and apparently enjoying themselves as much as when I first entered the room. As is generally the case, the most interesting sights were reserved for the last—the dormitories are large, well ventilated rooms; every bed is covered with clean linen and plenty of covering, resting upon a hair and wire-woven mattrees.

The wards where the pupils spend their time when not attending school are situated on the first floor,—the males occupying the right, the females the left wing. These rooms resemble somewhat the corridors of an insane asylum, with benches along the walls and plenty of room for exercise or play in the centre. During the summer mouth these rooms are not of very much importance, the ouplis having perfect lile-erty to roam through the growe which forms so pleasing a feature of the Asylum grounds. The males and females are kept in their respective parks by an ornamental fence, which in no way detracts from the looks of the park. I am surprised to learn what erroneous concentions many persons entertain concerning the workings of a feeble-minded institution. Many imagine that the immove of the feeble-minded institutions. They

Commencing in a rented building in Jackson-ville, with but five pupils, he succeeded by con-stant application in making the institution sec-ond to none, and has erected for himself an ev-erlasting monument in the Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

A. W. H.

EDISON.

The Phonograph, the Electric Light, and the Carbon, Telephone.

New York Sun.

"By the way," continued Edison, "you have

sent me several letters inquiring the price of the speaking phonograph. The machines are now on the market. I have sold my right to the Edison Phonograph Company, of 66 Reade street. They are selling machines at from \$100 to \$125 each. They are also getting out a small machine that will be retailed at \$5. It will talk as clearly as the most expensive machine, but will not receive so many words at a time." Questioned concerning the perfection of his electric light, the Chevalier Edison said: "I am all right on my lamp. I don't care any-thing more about it. Every bit of heat is utilized to produce light as far as art will allow. The theoretical and practical results are perfectly satisfactory. My point now is the generator. The Wallace machine now is the generator. The wance machine gives me three lights, each equal to a gas light, to a one-horse power. I feel sure that I can get more. Now, to make my grand practical experiment here in lighting Menlo Park I should have to use twenty or thirty Wallace machines. They would cost me from \$30,000 to \$40,000. They would cost me from \$30,000 to \$40,000. They would be useless afterward, for I know that I can make a generator of double their power. So I shall postpone the experiment until I find the machine that will give the greatest amount of electricity per horse power. I am making many little generators of different forms. I propose to run them with weights, figured down to the fractions of a horse power, and shall take the machine that generates the most electricity."

"If you can run a generator with weights," I said, "what is there to prevent a man from buying a generator and lighting his own house?"

"Well," answered the Chevaller, "he might make one or two lights, but hardly more, for it would require too heavy a weight."

"The Sun of Saturday last printed a comparison of the cost of the electric and gas light. How do the figures tally with your estimate!" I inquired.

"Under the circumstances they were a good." gives me three lights, each equal to a gas light

parison of the cost of the electric and gas light. How do the figures tally with your estimate?" I inquired.

"Under the circumstances they were a good estimate," the Chevalier replied: "but you compared the cost of producing the electric light with the price charged for gas-light by the gas companies. Now let me make an estimate. We'll say it costs \$1 a thousand feet to make the gas. The companies charge their effectomers double that amount. A burner burns fifty feet a day and 1,000 feet in twenty days, allowing ten hours a day for the light. This would be 5,000 feet for every 100 days, and 15,000 feet for every 900 days, and 15,000 feet for every 900 days, and 15,000 feet for every 900 days, and we have \$18.25, the total yearly cost of producing a gas-light ten hours a day. Now I have figured out the cost of the fuel required to furnish steam-power for an electric light of the same degree of intensity, to burn the same period of time daily. If I get six lights per horse power by the use of a new generator, and there is no doubt about it, each light will cost \$1.50 a year. To attain this result the best engines must be used. Large engines are the best possible economy. The figures are based on 3,000 or 4,000 horse-power all in one place, with all the modern appliances. I have figured to down. The fuel costs \$9 per annum ear horse power. For that fuel I get six lights. Bring it down fine and it comes to \$1.50 per light. This is for fuel alone, leaving out investment, wear and tear, cost of attendance, oit, and so on. Estimating all these expenses with the poorest engines and the poorest economy, where the expenses are enormous, if I can get six lights per horse power, each light will cost not more than \$5.33 per year."

The Chevalier was silent. He went into a musing mood. He looked through the window

can get six lights per horse power, each light will cost not more than \$6.33 per year."

The Chevalier was silent. He went into a musing mood. He looked through the window at a little frog-pond for some moments, and then said: "With a one-horse power the Jablochkoff candle gives a light equal to sixty-six gas-jets. With the same power I only get six lights, each equal to one gas-jet. People look at each other and ask how i can hope to compete with the candle. The answer is casy. The Jablochkoff candle consumes carbon that costs three times more than the power that supplies the electricity. Hence, at the same expense, I could use eighteen of my lights. The candle cannot be subdivided. Its light is so intense that a ground-glass is used to modify its power. This involves a loss of 50 per cent of light, reducing the value of the sixty-six gas jets to unity-three. Thus at the same expense we have eighteen of my lights of one gas jet each to one carbon candle equal to thirty-three gas jets. These eighteen lights, judiciously distributed over the area to be lighted, double their value when compared to a single lamp of eighteen gas jets. What I mean is this Here is a room with one gas jet. The gas jet is equal to fifteen candles, but fifteen candles distributed around the room would give more light than the gas jet. On the same principle I say that one carbon caudle, equal to thirty-three gas jets, would give only about one-half the light that eighteen of my lamps would give. They would actually surpass the Jablochkoff candle in economy when used in lighting up a given area. And all this despite the fact that I can obtain only a total light of six gas-jets per horse-power to sixty-six by the use of a carbon candle."

The conversation next turned upon the car-

bon telephone. The Chevalier said that he had sold the right to use the instrument in France for 500,000 francs. Referring to the annual meeting of the American Electrical Society, and Mr. Bliss' assertion that he could talk through the Atlantic cable, the Chevalier Edison shock his head. "I think that impossible," he said. He also declared that his receiver for throwing the sound out into a room could not be attached to the Gray or Bell telephones.

SONGS OF THE SEASON

CHRISTMAS-BELLS.

Chime! Christmas-bells are madly ringing.
Angel-choirs are gladly singing:
"Christ the Lord is born again; Christ redeemed the world from sin; Every ransomed soul therein, Shout, and sing the glad refrsin."

Heaven's domes with rapture ring To the harp's resounding string, And the notes the Angels sing Down to Earth have taken wing— Pulsing through the village quiet, Filling it with music sweet;

Rolling o'er the writhing ocean In a deep and mighty psalm, Stilling all its wild emotion, Bids the waters, 'Peace—be calm?"
Pealing over forests lonely,
By the foot of man untrod; Crashing on, and ceasing only
At the awful Throne of God.

CHRISTMAS-CARA
Ye who muse in the twilight.
With head bowed and hoary;
Ye who watch for the starlight.
In the moonlight of story;
Ye who stand in the suntight.
There awaiting His Glory—
Abating is strife.
Bitt hope raileth never,
Hating the life
That liveth forever.
Sing! for the King is born
Who first shall tread
From 'mong the dead,
The Resurrection-morn.

CHRISTMAS-CAROL.

From 'mong the dead,
The Resurrection-morn.

As the cold wind is waiting
'Round the colimney, and sighing;
As the ashes in pains
On the hearthstone are lying.
On the hearthstone are lying.
And December is dying—
Remember the night,
Bright dew still unlading;
Forget not the light,
Witt glory unfading.
Sing! for the king is oom
Who first shall tread
From 'mong the dead,
The Resurrection-morn,
wood, Ill. FRANK DANIEL BLISE.

URRENT OPINION

No Sand in His Craw,

What Sammy Is Afraid Of.

St. Louis and Cincins St. Louis brags largely over Cincinnati, but it

Congressional Worship.

Boston Post (Dem.).

The Chaplain of the House, although a Methodist, and governed by no formula of the church, makes the same prayer each day. Evidently he is waiting for it to be answered before offering a new one.

The Lessons of a Life.

New York Times.

If Bayard Taylor's life teaches American

youth no other lesson, if does teach that the best preparation for the responsibilities of to-morrow is the inithful and single-hearted per-tormance of the duties of to-day.

Jackson (0.) Standard (step.).
It is hoped that when Edison gets his electric

light in successful operation Senator Thurman may, by its powerful rays, be enabled to see that there were some outrages in the South during the late political campaign.

Why Sammy Doesn't Explain. Probably the reason Mr. Tilden does not ex-plain that cloher business is that the Govern-

ment occupies all his time pestering him to pay up those back taxes. Give the old man a chance.

Why? Why abould Northern Democrats feel called upon to defend Southern buildozers? The offenses were committed in only a few districts.

and the Democratic party abould be the first to make a protest, instead of giving the Republic-ans the advantage.

Bayard the Sole Survivor.

Albany Roening Journal (Rep.).
We trust Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, will take

the best care of his health, and avoid late hours

wet feet, and all undue excitement of any kind For it begins to look as if the Democratic party, in case it also lost him, would be entirely out of candidates for the next Presidential nomination.

Bi-Metallism.

Washington Prof. (Dem.).

England concedes that further demonstration of silver would be immeasurably disast

trous, but is not willing to go back to the goo

old bi-metallic way. There is a growing im-pression however, that not only England, but all Europe, will eventually be driven back to bi-

Wonderful for Its Aptness.

Turner's Falls Reporter.

The English language is wonderful for its aptness of expression. When a number of men

and women get together and look at each othe

from the sides of a room,—that's called a socia-bie. When a hungry crowd call upon a poor minister and cat him out of house and home,—

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Is it possible that the Potter Committee, com

secrated, as it was, to the work of reform, and especially the overthrow of wickedness in high

places by the ruthless exposure of fraud, pro-poses to confess guilty knowledge of a scheme by Tilden's intimates to buy the Presidency for cash in hund, by the evasion of investigation of the cipher telegrams?

Not According to Law.

Dayton Journal (Rep.).

Gen. Tom Ewing should rise from his seat,

and, in thunder tones, denounce greenbacks for their illegal act in presuming to rise to par with

gold. The law provided that resumption should begin Jan. 1, 1879, and here we have it in the middle of December, 1878. This is clearly not according to the terms of the statute. Charge it to John Snerman.

American Goods Abroad. What will be thought of the United Stat

minister and cat him out or nou that's called a donation party.

Is It Possible?

by an absence of "sand."

The hermit stops his prayer to hear and sweet, upon his waiting ear.

The nuns their lowly eyes upraise, And to the Cross direct their gaze, And hear the rush of holy praise The white-robed priest devoutly kneels:

Its glorious promises it tells, As o'er the sweet cathedral-bells

The murd'rer's hands lose half their stain. As, lifting up his galling chain, He listens to the glad refrain.

It undulates o'er hill and dell: Through Heaven's high courts its measures swell; It wakes strange echoes deep in Hell. The high and low, the rich and poor, Rejoice, and sing: "Forevermore The reign of endless Death is o'er."

Merrily, merrily ring the bells: Christ is born!

Peace on Earth—good-will to Man! Christ the Lord is born again!" Lima, Ind. Ww. E. Nichols. A CHRISTMAS-CHANT. **Unto us a Son is born!"
Sing the song, this Christmas-morn
Of the cid Esaias!

** Unto us a Child is given!"
And the bands of Death are riven,
In whose thrall the world has striven,
Warped in Sin's dread bias.

" Unto us a Son is born !" ere the dawn Of Gospel-ages—chanted:
By the Holy Gnost inspired,
By a Heavenly vision fred,
Sung, of nations, the desired—
Of the life they wanted.

Centuries of daskness sped O'er Isaiah's mortal bed While the vision turried; And the people saw no light On the fringes of the night, In whose stress of Satan's spite Sin and Death were married

"Unto us a Son is born!"
Jugah springs from grief forlorn,
Stirred by giad Evangels,
Breaking over Bethiehem's plain,
New—and yet the old again;
Now no more a Prophet's strain,
But the voice of Angels.

And the Angels, singing, say:
"Unto you is born this day,
In Bethlehem of Dayid,
Loi a Savior, Christ the Lord?"
And by that omnific word—
O'er the glad Earth spread abroadAll who bear are saved. Unto us the anthem breaks

On this morning's air, and wakes
Thoughts and meni rice boly;
Unto us toe Angels sung,
Though no Christmas-cells were rung;
Giory o'er her folds was flung
Not for Judea solely. Ours the Savior, ours the Son, Born for Earth's dominion Reigning in and o'er us;
"Peace on Earth—to Men good-will!"
Let the old Evangel fill
Every vale, till every bill
Echoes back the choras.

Ah! if Christmas came no more-O ye sons of wit and pride, Cast your unbolief aside: Be not blind yourselves, nor hide, By your ill behavior,

From the hearts of men forlors, Christ the Lord, in Bethelem born, Deliverer from danger. Bring your homage as of old. Wise men from the shepherd's fold Went, with frankincense and gold, To His holy manger.

In our towers the bells are wild, kinging for the Bless-ed Child Born tais Christmas-morning: Born to-day, to faith new spraug-Born to faith ere Prophets sung-Born for praise from every tongue, Heaven's high court adorning." Wm. C. Ri

CHRISTMAS. Christmas-carois, merry rhymes, Mingle with the festive chimes. Hear the music! rising, falling, Boly memories recalling Or our childhood's Christmas-times

Age forgets his years to tell, Pipes old glees all love so well;
Manhood beads to childish pleasu
Trois out staves of blithesome me
Wakened by the season's spell. "Glory be to God on high!" Sang the chorus of the sky, On that merry Christmas-morning. At the welcome, glorious dawning Of that Star, the day's bright eye.

"Peace on Earth—good-will to Men?" Echo sings the strain again. Earta, antiohonal replying, Shouts, with Heaven's chorus vying. "Hallelnja and Amen!"

How the Heavenly ether rang While the raptured Seraph's sang! Like the ocean's waves it thundered: Wide the pearly gates it sundered; Joy-bells imitate the clang.

In commemoration we Tune our sweetest minstrelsy. At one common altar bending. Whence our bymns of prayse, ascending Prove our Christian unity.

Carol! carol! O rejoice
With uplifted heart and voice!
Make the festal day a clessing,
By our gifts and deeds confessing
Christ our Gift, of all the choice. Let our homes be scenes of mirth.
Day no gladder dawns on Earth:
Fill its every hour with gladness;
Drown in joy all care and sadness,
Caroling Messiah's birth.
W. J. H.

what win obthought of the office states shipping plum-budding to Birrland, potatoes to Irciand, oatment to Scotland, toys to Nuremberg, and lagar-beer to Germany? Yet such are the facts; and they are no more astonishing than the now thrice-told tale of the regular and profitable saie of American cotton goods in Mancuester and American cutlery and hardware in Birmingpam. W. J. H. HOGAN. Tribute to St. Louis Mon.
St. Louis Fost and Disputes.
What about the rebuilding of the Southern
Hotel? What has become of all the taik? In A CHRISTMAS-HYMN.

All hail the glad and joyons night
When burst from licaven a glorious light,
And Angel-hosts sang through the sky
Glad tidings of redemption night:

'Glory to Him who reigns above,
Peace on Earth and Heavenly love!"
Shepherds who watched their flocks by night
Were startled at the wondrons sight,
And stood entranced at hearing strains
Of sweetest music o'er the plains:
No tongue, no lyre, on earthly ground,
Could give forta such inspiring sound.
Of all Earth's sons 'twas theirs to hear
The music of the Upper Sphere,
Thes soil-entrancing song of Heaven,
Then first, for many ages, given,
Announcing to the sin-lost Earth
The mighty Savior's numble birth.
The ahepherus hastened on their way,
Wnere Christ, the Babe, in manger lay,
And saw the theme of Angels' story.
Virgin Mother, and Lord of Glory.
Qunckly they told to all around
The wond'rous being they had found,
Soon did the Earth take up His praises,
Prolonging it to later days.
Rehearsing now, with more delight,
The wonders of that glorions night.
As the returning thee comes round,
Morn sing His praise in neaventy sound,
And wider still, from year to year,
His name is spreadin love and fear.
All nations will their trioute 'ring
Of praise to their Eternal King.
Waere'er is set His peaceful throne. A CHRISTMAS-HYMN. Hotel? What has become of all the tasky in any other city the Southern would have been rebuilt already. But there is no other city whose most "prominent" and "weathy" citizens are so lazy and slow, so sethish and shallow, so wanting in public spirit and enterprise, as ours. Perhaps it is a crime to say all this without more politeness; but if it is we propose to and to it soon.

The Ohio "Fog-Horn."

Bultimore Gazette (Dem.).

It is strange that the Ohio managers, in casting about for a Democratic standard-bearer next year, have not alighted upon William Allen. The sage of Fruit Hill pulled the party out of the Slough of Despond in 1878, and he could carry it to victory in 1879 with anything like a fair showing. He is as vigorous as was Alcides when he uprooted the Thessalan pines; his intellect is as clear as the outlines of Cape Mataban, and his voice goes ringing through the valleys of time like the echoes of a locomotive in the canons of the Sierras. In the presence of his pure personality the great questions of finance, tariff, and noc-colors would be lost sight of. Unlike Senator Thurman, the veteran Allen never talks about the excessive strains of campaigning. He is always ready for the work

of the hour, and is one of the few public me who never overlook the fondness of the people for Roman history. It is a liberal concention for the people to have such a man as Nestor Alle on the stump.

Art at Washington.

New York Tribune.

It is a curious fact that a very considerable fraction of the gross sum raid for works of art at the National Capital b. 8 bcer voted on the 3d of March. This seems to indicate that the Congressional taste for art is most liable to be atimulated into benevolent activity during the rush and riot of the closing hours of a short seasion. A \$600,000 collection generated under such circumstances ought to be unique. And so it is.

"Honest" South Carolinians.

The "honest" South Carolinians who were going to restore "pure" government in their State are alarming even their own friends and backers. For example, the Charleston New and Courier, speaking of the Legislature of the State, says: "Among Democrats there is a stronger anti-repudiation element in the flouse this year than last; but the increase is not sufficient to counterbalance the loss of the colored vota, which was solid against repudiation."

A Marked Difference.

Washington Republican (Rep.).

The great difficulty with the Democratical Control of the The great difficulty with the Democracy just bow is a cowardly hesitation, in the face of a duty to the country, to expose the rottenness of the cipher-dispatch business. They are afraid the certain implication of some of their acknowledged leaders which would follow would reflect upon the entire party. Herein there is a marked difference between Democratic and Republican methods, for the Republicans have a way of rushing frantically into the most public places when they have any dirty lines to wash.

The "Clamor" that Doesn't Come.

New York Evening Express (Dem.).

However it may be with Tilden's Democratic epponents, bis Iriends and admirers manifest a strange backwardness in coming forward and demanding an investigation. Mr. Hewitt is as silent as a graveyard. Senator Barnum has not onesed his must. Where are Petton, and Marble, and Weed, and the rest of the implicated parties, that they do not demand a thorough overhauling of the whole business? Considering that all the character these men have is at stake, their exceeding great silence and equally exceeding scarcity are truly phenomenal.

Hide-Bound Northern Democrats.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Revald (Dem.).

The Hon. E. J. Ellis, of Louisiana, says many Senator Thurman ought to have been born on the lake shore. His whole life has been marked of the Northern Republicans are favorable to Mr. Lamar's Levee bill, but the trouble to be Mr. Lamar's Levee bill, but the trouble to be overcome is to get the Speaker to let it come before the House. Mr. Samuel Randall seems to be afraid that the South may receive some justice while he is Speaker. We consider him as worse than the Northern Republicans who are willing to do what is right in the matter. Our leaders in Congress may dilly-daily as long as they please with this sort of men, but we don't intend to waste any more time with them. It is worse than folly to ask the people of the South to follow the lead of such men as Randall. Some of the Republicans at the North are certainly abler and better than many of our so-called friends, and, when they begin to seek strength with the white people, where it is to be found, and by kindness, look out for cracking among old timbers. The hide-bound Democrats of the North will have to stand aside. Norristown Heraid (Res.).
Samuel J. Tilden will not haug up his stocking this year. He is afraid old Santa Claus will all it full of cipher-dispatches. is clear that Porkopolis will be hurraling over a Permanent Exposition before her lethargic rival has struck a pick towards rebuilding the South-ern Hotel.

Woman's Rights in Oregon.

The Legislature of Oregon, at its last session, passed a law in relation to the property-rights of married women, which puts that State in advance of all others on this subject. The following are the leading provisions of the law: 1. That the property owned by a woman at the time of marriage, or acquired thereafter by gift, devise, or inheritance, shall not be liable for the debts or contracts of the husband: and that the wife may manage, sell, devise, and convey the same as fully as the husband can his property. 2. That the property of either husband or wife shall not be liable for debts or contracts of the other. 8. That an action may be maintained by either the husband or wife against the other has obtained possession, the same as if they were unmarried. 4. That, for civil injuries committed by the wife, damages can be recovered of her alone, except in cases where the husband is jointly responsible. 5. That conveyances of liens from one to the other shall be valid. 6. That the one may constitute the other his or her attorney for mutual benefit, or attorney in fact. 7. That the wife may recover the wages of her personal labor in her own name. 8. That the expenses of the family and the elucation of children shall be chargeable on the property of both husband and wife, or on that of either of them.

Resumption.

Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

Resumption will certainly take place in January, says the Pittsburg Telegraph. Certainly, of course it will. Men will swear off their bad habits on the first, and then resumption of them will take place a few days after.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged as the Main Office, and will be roceived until 80 clock p. us. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays.

J. & H. S. MMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Seweler, Newsdealer, and Panoy Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner fulncoin.

CUTY REAL ESTATE.

TO SALE-SIG-ADAMS-ST., S. W. COR. LINcoln, 2 fine lots with east light; one of the few
good corners left on this street; four handsome houses
built on this block this year.
Michigan-av., s. of 32d-st., 2 fine lots at a sacrifice;
easy terms. This is making the best residence section
of the S. Division.
HOMESCHEAP.
Several destrable houses in various parts of the city
at less than they can be duplicated for.
Christmas can best be observed by giving your wife a
home. home.

J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE MOST PROFIT—
able manufacturing business in the city; would exchange for a block of stores; a thorough investigation solicited. J. L. L&E, 176 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-ONLY \$700-HOUSE AND 8 LOTS; cost \$3,200 in 1875; pleasant suburb; cheap trains, two blocks from deput, W. E. WEBB, 108 Dearborn. WANTED-SEVERAL HOUSES, MEDIUM AND low priced, conveniently located. J. C. MAGILL,

PERSONAL. PERSONAL-JUNE, TIME, NEXT SUNDAY AT DERSON AL-GENT WHO PAID LADT'S FARE on West Madison-st. car Monday noon would be pleased to meet agale. Address D 91, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED-OF JAMES MAHER: was lost from his parents in Chicago 25 years ago. Any person that will give such information as will find James Maher will be well rewarded by addressing DENNIS MAHER, Windsor Motel, West Madison-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, 54 to 56 per week. with use of piano and bath; day-board, 25.05.

CLARENCE Horigit, Nos. 351, 232, 255, AND 257
C State-St., four blocks south of the Painner House-Board and room, per day, 25.20 to 25; per week, 25 to \$10. Furnished rooms to rent without board. to \$10. Furnished rooms to reat without loard.

NEVADA HOTEL, 146 AND 150 WARASHAV.,
Hear Monroe-St. Good rooms and board, \$1, \$1.25.

\$1.50 per day: a liberal reduction to weekly loarders.

SANDS HOUSE, CORNER WARASHAV. AND
Madison-M. -Permanent board at very low rates.

Transent, \$2.00 per day. Day board \$5. Come and see.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. OPPOSITE
Paimer House-Nice warm rooms, with board, \$5
to \$7 per week. Transletta, \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-FOR TWO PERSONS IN PRIVATE FAM-ily, restains cast of State and south of Twelfth-sta.; avenue preferred, but no objection to cross streets; two rooms required; must have modern conveniences; state terms, etc. Address D 97, Tribmae omica. BOARD - AND FURNISHED ROOM NEAR and from 6 to 7 dinner. Address H C, bookstore, Twenty-second-st. by a goutleman. Breakfast, and from 6 to 7 dinner. Address H C, bookstore, Twenty-second-st.

BOARD-FOR LITTLE GIRL, WHERE SHE WILL preceive a mother's care, North or South side preferred, near a good school. Reference. Address D iou, Tribune office.

A LL PARTIES IN WANT OF FURNITURE ARE A invited to examine our stock and prices. We have a full line of appertor chamber seel at from \$25. to \$45. parior suits in ray sik. adirectoh, and terry; easy casirs, parent rockers, lounges, and all kinds of furniture; Brussels and ingrai: carpets, evows, and household goods: all sold at the lowest prices for each or on easy oxyments. J. C. & G. PARSEY, 273 East Madisoust, near the bridge.

CUTTERS FOR SALE-FIRST-CLASS PORTLAND and swell custers: also, some second hand stelland and runners for wagen as 175 West Adams-st.

WANTED-TWENTY-FIVE TRAMS TO HAUL icc. Apply at 750 Judians-av.

WANTED-MALE MELF. WANTED - IMMEDIATELY - A GOOD RIEC irotyper; must be a first-class molder, steady and industrious. Address Franklin Type Foundry Cinchnaid, O. W'ANTED-IMMEDIATELY - COMPOSITOR ON book work as COLBERT & CO.'S, 39 and 40 La-Saile-si., up-stairs. Saile-st., up-stairs.

WANTED-A GOOD PLUMBER APPLY TO M.
ANDERSON, 73 Thirty-afth-st. WANTED-FOUR A 1 FLUMBERS. GOOD PAY to good men. WILSON'S, 119 Twenty-second.
WANTED-ADLACKSMITH AND GENERAL workman. A good steady man will find deship unployment by softressing A. RIMES, Edwarms Carriage Works, Kewsans, Folion County, Indiana.

Miscellameous.

Miscellameous.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE four months free; 50' firms describe 10,00 articles; circulation, 10,000. J.P. SCOTT, 80 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AT ARMOUR & CO.'S PACKING-house, Union Stock Yards, 500 men to unload too. Come early Thursday morning.

WANTED—A GUID MAN POR EVERY STATE to sell our goods by sample. Fair mainty paid, References required. LA BELLE MANUFACTURING CO., 38 Clarket. CO., 93 Clark-et. WANTED-PEMALE HELP,

WANTED—AN EXPRIENCED SERVANT FOR examily of two; smut have unexceptionable reterences. Apply at 101 Pine-st, this morning or tomorrow afternoon. WATTED-A NEAT GIRL TO HELP. FOR A good home and musical education-yoral and in-trumental. Call at 900 Michigan-av., near Twenty-fith-st. WANTED-A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, ABOUT 18, To take care of shildren. Apply at 421 Warren-av.

WANTED-120 EXPERIENCED HANDS ON OVER-sils, pants, abirts, etc., to work in our shop; steady work and best pay. Inquire as Lindaukn BROS. & CO. S, 75 and 77 Wabseh-ay. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &co.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS BO
Keeper with twenty years' experience; is as excommission and corporation accountant, and can a
good record throughout his entire business life.
dress D. A. Tribune onlice.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A DRUG AND PRE scription clerk; 8 years in business; can give gou-city references. Address D 6, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COL ored man cook; can give good references. Please call or address 104 Van Buren-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN RONEST GHIL TO do second work; wages \$1.50 per week. Address or apply at 725 West Jackson-et.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER AT TO West Jackson-st. would like to take home work or go out by the day. MUSICAL A LWAYS AHEAD.

DECKER BROS,
PIANOS ARE UNIVERSALLY
RECOMMENDED

RECUBIY MANDED

ALL THE GREAT PIANISTS.
SOID ONLY BY
STOKY & CAMP.
188 AND 199 STATE-ST.
AND OFF STATE-ST.
AND AND STATE-ST.
AND AND STATE-ST.
AND AND STATE-ST.
AND AND STATE-ST.

A TTENTION IS CALLED
to our fine stock of
UPILIGHT PIANOS,
OBKLANS,
from the plainest cases for Pianos,
from the plainest cases for Pianos,
or ebony and gold. For sale on case payments. Every
instrument warranted five year. Plano-covers and
stools of every description.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Orner State and Adams—siz. FULL STOCK OF THE
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
upright and squere plants
W. W. KIMBALI,
Corner State and Adaptasts.

A NOTHER LARGE INVOICE EMERSON PIANO CO.'S upright and square stand W. W. KINBALL'S Corner State and Adams A BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
KIMBALL CYMBELLA ORGAN.
with full set of chime
W. W. KIMBALL.
Corner State and Assum-us.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE SMITH AMERICAN CHORAS.

COTHER SMITH AMERICAN CHORAS.

COTHER SMITH AGAIN-MIN.

COTHER SMITH AGAIN-MIN.

ELEGANT PIANOFORTE. GNEY \$170. VERT.

AND COTHER SMITH SMITH. 200.

AND COTHER SMITH SMITH. 200.

THE MOLEDATE.

and 267 State-st.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
Mason & Hamiin Cabinet Organs, new and beautiful siyies, as the lowest prices for cash, or on easy monthly or quarterly payments.

In a best organ in the world within reach of all. A few second-hand at bargains.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

200 and 282 Walsah-av. SITUATION WANTED—IST OF JANUALIST—AS organist and choir-leader, by a gentleman of 14 year' experience, tood testimonials. Address B 71. Tribane office. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCH & bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 fee dolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established is

A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND Planos, without removal. 151 Randolph-st. Room 3.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVERS Of every description at GOLDS MID'S Loan and Multiples of every description at GOLDS MID'S Loan and Multiple office (Rechaed), up East Madison at. Established 183.

DO YOU WANT TO INVEST A FEW THOUSAND dollars in a gold-nine, the most plausible you ever naw? If so, address Dug, Tribune office. M ERCHANTS IN NEED OF MONEY CAN RAVE
M liberal advances at 11 per cent per annum on their
surplus stocks, with safe storage; strictly confidencial.
Address C 67, Tribune office. MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, IN SUMS Dearborn-St.

W. W. WILL LOAN ON LARGE OR SMALL STOCKS
of merchandise, furniture, pisace, burgles, etc.,
stored with us at 10 per cout per annum; size, loans on
jurniture without removal. J. C. & G. PARRY, 272
Last Madison-St.

TO RENT-HOUSES. West Side.
TO RENT-A-SMALL HOUSE AND BARN 297
Walnut-st., very cheap. 130 West Adams-st.
TO RENT-415 PER MONTH, 10-ROSM HOUSE, 30
Histrard-st.; \$15 10-room house, 1022 West Adams-st.; \$12 two-story brick, 424 Irving-place. Inquire on

TO RENT_ROOMS. TO RENT-WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR THE and without board to be obtained in any part of the city, many of which are in strictly private families who will not advertise: all in first-class locations. Information free to reliable people only. ROOM 3 TrilBUNE BUILDING. WANTED TO REST.

W ANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS—PRIVATE FAM-lites . Illing to accommodate an unexception-able roomer or boarder, but who will not savertise the fact, will find it to their interest to call on us. We deal with first-class people only. We do not employ can easiers, but will call personally when requested. LOOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING. LOST AND POURS. LOST-ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, ABOUT & O'clock, either on an Indiana-av- car or on Thirty-brat-ak, between Indiana and Wabash-ave, black Turkish-morocco wallet containing nearly \$50 in currency; the finder will be liberally rewarded by paterning the same to hits. N. B. CURTISS, 1981 Wabash,

J OST-A PACKAGE OF GLUE SAMPLES, EVEL Archor-av. to Frankilla-st. A autable reversip particle return by WAHL PROTRISES. 40 South Frankilla-st. LOST—SMALL PEWALE SPITZ DOG, NEAE Academy of Music, on Hals.col-w., Tuesday evening; the finer will receive a lineral rewars by retaraling the same to A. W. PALMER, 256 West Morroe-si. CTOLEN OR STRATED—FROM STABLE IN HEAR Of 188 North May-st., one gray horse, ditter hands high. I 100 By weight, and a neck-stray with chain around its neck. A liberal reward will be paid for retara of same, or information leading to its detection.

O. HOUGH, 282 West Indiana-su. TAKEN UP-A HORSE. APPLY AT NO. 600 WEST

A WELL-ESTABLISHED FURNITURE FACTORY with all modern improved machinery and a good sensitished tector, for rate, on account of owner wiseling to go to Entrop. The Tribune office.

TOR SALE—HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST IN A good paying resisurant, Good location, Address Des, Tribune office.

Por SALE—SOO—HALF INTEREST IN A BUSIC Press that will pay amount of investment in their ways. None but a business that wanted, Des, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARM OF 160 acres in Acorsaka, with stock and farming impleates, all clear, for Chicago improved residence property within their minutes wait to Court-thouse work assume reasonable incumbrance. Address Z 31s Tribuno office.

TO EXCHANGE-FIRE IMPROVED AND UNI
TO EXCHANGE-FIRE IMPROVED AND UNI
proved lands in Iswa for general increasitie goo
clothing, boots and slock, at Room 11 Metropolit
block.

FOR SALE. OR SALE—AT ONE-FOURTH TREIR CON-feet of elegant black-walnut bank counter ading railing, plate-grass, and deem. B 50, Tr

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE S ed: advancesmade, 10 ye yest; muney haned i rates on good se curity without removal, 100 W. Mo BOOKS.

BOOKS.

A CLEAN SWEEP. MUST ALL BE SOLD. BALnarked all the way down to close out. Albums and
children's books at any price you cuosed to pay. Upon
Christmas. ULBAKT. 21 South Clark-us.

ttances may be made either by draft, express fice order, or in registered letter, at our risk. TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. ny, delivered. Sunday excepted, 25 cents per w ly, delivered. Sunday included, 30 cents per w ldress THE TRIBUNE COMPANY;

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F.T. Mo-ADDEN, Manager. PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere MANLER, Agent. ONDON, Eng.-American Exchange, 449 Strand ENBY F. GILLIG, Agent.

AN FRANCISCO, Cat. -Palace Hotel

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Wom in of the People," and "That Blessed Baby," After 1906 and greening.

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of sand Mrs. Williamson. "Struck Oil." Afternoon Hooley's Theatre.
Rancolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Ensacrement of Miss Fanny Davenport. "Pique." After-

Academy of Music.
ted street, between Madison and Monroe. Vantertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-House. "The Af-manistan Carmen." Afternoon and evening. Metropolitan Theatre, et, opposite Sherman House, Afternoon and evening.

Union Park Congregational Church. Corner Ashland avenue and Washington street. Illusted Art Lecture. Subject: "Paris and the Exposion of 1878."

No. 85 Washington street. Loan Exhibition of the hicago Society of Decorative Art. Day and evening. West End Opera-House Mesmerism, by Prof. Carpent

White Stocking Park.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1878.

nbacks continue to be worth 100 cent on the dollar in coin all over the country.

Upon the trial at Montgomery, Ala., of some Pemocratic patriots charged with the perpetration of election frauds, the curious plea was made that a legal conviction could not be had because several members of the Federal Grand Jury finding the indictment were incapacitated for service on account of having belonged to the Confederate army. It was held by the Court that the indictment were valid by reason of the repeal of the law imposing disabilities upon ex-Confederates, and the defendants will be under the sity of proving their innocence of the frands charged in order to avoid the penalty.

It is no unusual thing for criminals to escape conviction and punishment upon technical quibbles which to the often that a thief crawls out of so small a forts without. Christmas is peculiarly a hole as that through which a defendant in a home festival, and the external conditions Washington court was able to gain his liber- should be of such sort as to invite every one ty. He was proved to be personated an army officer and drawn his pay; but it was also proved that the sum due frauded officer was one-third of a cent greater than that charged in the indictment, and for this reason the defendant was acquitted. The majesty of the law seems to capable of some very small performances.

Whether the Democratic House does of does not correct the error of a single word by which the sum intended for defraying the expense of the investigation by the Senate Special Committee is made unavailthat purpose, the machinery of the Federal Judiciary in the Southern States will ceed in the form of trials of parties indicted for the monstrous frauds committed at the Congressional elections. Several convictions have already been had, and scores of others are certain to follow so soon as the cases are brought to trial. Those at Charleston will mence in April next, and Chief-Justice WALTE will preside jointly with Circuit-Judge Bonn. A formidable bundle of evidence has been procured through the agents of the Department of Justice, and the pros-pect is excellent for a wholesale and wholesome administration of justice where it will

The Porte, it is said, has become convinced that the patience of English money-lenders me exhausted, being led to this conclusion by the lukewaraness, not to say utter contempt, exhibited by British financiers for the loan which the Turkish Government has recently tried to negotiate in Lo don. It is not to be wondered at that parties who have been so seriously crippled by Turkish investments, and who have so little chance for even a remote return of the principal of their ventures, should fight shy of any scheme which could at the present time have even less promise of success than previous specu-lations of the kind. With Russia knocking at the door of Constantinople for her war in-demnity, and the revenues of the Turkish Empire slipping away piecemeal through the slicing off of its outlying provinces, it can hardly be said that her financial prospects are such as to invite investment from any

A most enjoyable instance of chicken coming home to roost has occurred in con-nection with the bill recently reported from the House Appropriation Committee and subsequently passed, appropriating \$400,000 for the deficiency in the Railway Mail Serv-ice. At the instance of some Southern members of the Committee a clause was inmembers of the Committee a clause was in-serted that was designed to tie the hands of the Postmaster-General in the expenditure of this money, the provision being that none of it should be used for any service not in operation prior to Dec. 1. This was designed to effect the discontinuance of some recently-stablished Northern routes, but the shot missed its mark cities established since Dec. 1, and which will have to be discontinued entirely unless the Southern members make haste to rectify their blunder by bringing about a repeal of the restrictive clause. It would serve them right if the Senate should refuse to concur in homes; that faith and hope having deserted collected from these scales are collected from these services are collected from the services are collected from these services are collected from these services are collect

hamper the heads of Departm magement of their affairs.

but despair. In memory of the first Christ-mas celebration which was held in a stable,

them for at least this one day, that they may

not think CHRIST is dead and humanity

At the conference between the members of

to the Legislature, held on Monday afternoo

mbject of amending the Revenue law.

ead by every taxpayer in the city.

as to what ought to be and what could

abuses, including that of excessive cost

Without proposing to interfere in this discussion, we think it proper to say that

much with local politics. Any scheme to

ture must inevitably provoke opposition no

alone from one but both parties. Party

patronage is of immense consequence, and

when gentlemen propose to abolish the 1,200

to 1,500 offices of Township Assessor, and

have only one Assessor in each county, and he to be appointed, and for a long term,

they do not know that they propose to de

moralize local politics and take from the

ffice-seeking and office-holding fraternit

rights and privileges which are considered

too sacred to be touched by the ruthless

The scheme to have a Commission of con

petent persons to prepare and report two

State and local revenue is very proper; ther

is no subject of more importance and at the

same time less discussed than that of local

taxation, Such a Commission might do

much to educate public opnion on such

natters until possibly a Legislature might be

elected with the special view of thoroughly

revising and modernizing our whole revenue

safest policy is to adhere to the present law,

adopting such amendments as may from

time to time be suggested by experi-

ence. Unfor unately, the making of

the statute is passed by the Legislature. It

has then to receive a judicial interpretation

not as a whole, but by piecemeal, and, dur

thing is out of gear in the law, becomes a

more of litigation to find out the prope

meaning of a new one. There are, however,

ertain amendments which, while they do

At present there is a defect in the process

erty-holder to pay his taxes, or some other

rson to advance the same and look to the

make it more efficacions.

system. In the meantime, the wisest and

ears hence a modernized system for raising

hand of legislation.

The resolution offered in the County Board relative to the issue of the new Court-House bonds fixes the amount of the bonds at not less than \$100, the time at not exceeding twenty years, and the rate of interest at not more than 7 per cent. What THE TRIB-UNE said some days ago in regard to refund ing of the city bonds as they become due will apply in the main to these new county ds. The loan of \$750,000 ought to be placed at 5 per cent, and probably can be with proper effort. The bonds of Cook ight to rank among the first securities of this country. They are issued by the enthority of a popular vote, and the indebt-edness of the county is limited by the Con-stitution of the State to 5 per cent on the valuation of taxpaying property. These two conditions furnish a guarantee of payment not usually secured in municipal county investments, so that capitalis to be eagerly disposed to take Cook County bonds at 5 per cent when the new bonds of the General Government pay only 4 per

CHRISTMAS. While the scientists are discussing the causes of climatic changes and trying to disover the reasons for our mild winters, the Christmas season has sprung upon us with a wave of cold that has very much the effect of bitter satire. It is rather amusing to imagine the shivering Professors gravely discussing the configuration of the country, the influence of forests, and the behef of mariners that the Gulf Stream is moving northward, because they do not find ice-floes and icebergs as far south as they used to, and urging these as reasons for our mild winters when the thermometer is twenty below zero, and stinging winds blowing from the direction of Manitoba are carrying their burdens of suffering into the hovels of the poor, arresting the transportation of the country, and

It is good American weather. We always go to extremes. We are not content with the niddle road which runs smoothly along, blest with frugality, contentment, and peace. Every event must be a sensation, every dish must be highly seasoned, every investment must return an immediate fortune, every piper must be an artist, every corn-tr a professor, every boy must expect to be President, and every girl must be taught to wait and watch for the coming Crossus who will emblazon her with diamonds and twine her with ropes of pearls. Being always at the pole or the equator and never on the parallel between, flying from one extreme to the other and counting that day lost which has no ensation in its passage, the jump from the prolling temperature of last summer to the present bitter cold ought to be peculiarly

driving every one to seek shelter in their

rateful to the gennine American.

It is the traditional Christmas weather. A Christmas without its vast expanses of snow, ridged with drifts like a suddenly-frozen ocean, its clear night skies in which the stars seem to be glittering points of ice, its blustering winds mosning through the naked trees and howling about the window-casements, its jingle of bells, its blazing fires, its snow-covered pines, and its fringes of icicles endent from every roof, would not be a Christmas of the old approved sort. The Christmas tree never bears such a wonderful display of fruits or gleams with such rich lustre as when the cold winter night shuts down with such rigor as to drive every wanderer to the blazing hearth and the good cheer within makes amends for the discomithin doors. It is difficult to co that httle old Scandinavian friend of chil-dren could make his grand rounds with his reindser through mud and slush. If his

who never give have kindly offered to relieve

those loaded down lest they should ennear

to be mean. The old Gospel utterance,

"And a little child shall lead them," ha

never been so true as during the past

week, and the man who has not been

led to a bundle by some little child

must have a singular combination of ele-

ments in his make-up. The community of

labor in the preparations of Christmas has

been one of its most pleasant characteris-

tics. The little child and the bundle have

brought people to a common level. There

are some provident people who arrange for their Christmas weeks beforehand and

store away their gifts under lock and key,

but the great crowd go together a day or two

beforehand, and thus it becomes everybody's

Christmas, and the bundles bought in com-

mon represent a part of everybody's Christ-

mas. So once a year all the world meets at

the same place, intent on the same purpose.

Our paths intersect on Christmas, and then

we diverge again to follow the promptings of

our peculiar selfishness, pleasure, or ambi-tion. The bundle which arrives at SMITH'S

door to-day is the counterpart of the one

that arrives at Brown's, and is devoted to

the same purpose. Thus for this one day

SMITH and BROWN have something in com-

mon, though they will know nothing of each

other on any day of the remaining three

buy slate and pencil for the boy who wants

drum, or a jumping-jack for the girl who

wants a doll.

While we bespeak for our readers all the

nerriment and good cheer that belong to

Christmas, it is not too late to remind them

that this biting wind, shut out from their

property as a security.

The present cost of assessing and collectcoat were not snow-laden and his beard frosted, by what marks would he be recoging taxes is excessive, requiring a special tax nized by the little people? to pay the expense. In this county the cost The past week has been characterized by of advertising and book-making reache oundles of all sizes and shapes, from a little \$60,000 a year, and the end supposed to be indistinguishable object in brown paper up ought by this cost might be reached at an to the hobby-horse or velocipede that frankly utlay of \$1,500. Any amendments to reconfessed their identity, since no amount of duce such outrageous plunder are most dehuman ingenuity could conceal it. The quantity of individual benevolence has been sirable, but, as we have said before, any proposition to reduce the distribution of asily measured by the size and number public money as part of party patronage is packages, and the rule has worked so admiracertain to provoke the most determined that empty-handed victims going to a childless home and sour-visaged curn

Assessors of property in Chicago should nave more time in which to mature their work, indeed, the establishment of a perpanent Board of Assessors in this county would be quite desirable. The work could be extended over the whole year, affording full time for a personal investigation of all inequalities, and for the correction of all errors and accidents in the listing of proper-How far such amendments to a general law, but having special application to only this and a few other counties containin large cities, may be possible, is one of thos matters which must be considered by the Legislature.

One of the greatest burdens borne by the eople of this State is that of interest on public and private debts. The municipal debts of the State are about \$52,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 pay interest at the rate of per cent and the remainder at an average of 9 per cent. The private indebtedness, cured by mortgages, may be put down at \$300,000,000, at an average fate of 9 per cent. Under our Revenue law mortgages and municipal bonds are taxable as all other property. The State provides for the taxation; all such bonds and mortgages are subject to taxation. If this property were in fact taxed, the revenue for all purposes from that source would be seven millions of dollars a year. In fact, the revenue actually collect undred and sixty-four. It might not also ed is not over \$30,000. But the debtors pay e out of the way to assume that while both the tax nevertheless in the shape of addition SMITH and BROWN would fuss and fret at be- al interest. The lender includes in the ng compelled to get these bundles on any rate of interest 2 per cent for taxation; other day, they will do it on Christmas with- and while no tax is collected, the debtors in out a growl, except at their own want of discrimination which has induced them to \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000 annually additional interest because of the abortive and impolitic law imposing taxes on such securities. Apar from the unjust and oppressive taxation of property, and also the debt due thereon, the policy of increasing the rate of interest on debts in this State is most ruinous. If these that this biting wind, shut out from their well-provisioned homes, finds its way with no difficulty into the homes of the poor, and adds to their poverty and distress the pangs of cold. It is not too late, perhaps, to remind them that there are homeless wanders and outcasts in our bleak streets. It is not too late to remind them that there are homes in this city that not only will not have the Christmas tree, but will be fortunate if they have ordinary food and warmth; that sickness and death are at work in these to make the christmas tree, but will be fortunate if they have ordinary food and warmth; taxes were abolished—they produce no reve-

too, in the interest of the plundered debtors This in the face of the notorious fact that for every dollar of tax paid by a mortgagee or by a holder of municipal bonds in this State \$200 are paid for interest in excess as the Child's parents were very poor, let some portion of the Christmas largess find its way to these dark places and illuminate of what the money might be had for if such securities were legally exempt from

on gross -earnings of railroad compar the present tax on property and franchises THE LEGISLATURE AND THE REVENUE would be a wise measure, and decidedly advantageous. There would be no cost for collection. Such taxes might be applied wholly the Citizens' Association and members-elec to State purposes, or might be distributed back to the counties and towns pro rata upon there was an interesting discussion of the the plan that assessments of railroad proper-ty are now credited. How far this may be rust the report of the discussion has been done without violating the Constitution is a question to be considered by the Legislature and subsequently by the Courts. It will be ourse there was a variety of opinion exsed as to what should be done, -some opposed, of course, for the same reason that roposing a complete radical change in our the tax on mortgages is insisted upon,—that enue system, and others contending that the Constitution requires all "property" to were better to leave the present law alone. be taxed according to its value, and therefore Between these extremes were many opinion every railroad oar and every promissory note nust be assessed, and valued, and taxed ac accomplished in the Legislature to correct

cordingly. We suggest, however, that all amendme to the Revenue law be well and carefully con sidered, and only those pressed which are necessary to meet abuses and imperfections practical results are more desirable at this time than theoretical perfection. The disclosed in the practical execution of the law. These, if intelligently presented, may attempt to induce the Legislature to adopt a complete system must prove abortive. No be obtained, while attempts to reform the such system could command attention in the theory of the law may lead to complications General Assembly. It would interfere too nore embarrassing than the law itself.

VIRGINIA METHODS ourbons to wipe out the Republican vote, such as killing in Louisiana, terrorism i Mississippi, armed violence in Alabama and Georgia, ballot-box stuffing in South Caro lina, and counting out in Florida, have been pretty well ventilated, and are now familia to the public. Hitherto Virginia has been regarded as comparatively free from the methods adopted by the Democracy in the other States of the South, and Representative Goode from that State has taken pains to authorize the statement, speaking for his own district as well as for the State, that there have been no election frauds or any attempt at them, and that any accusations o

the sort are libelous. Mr. Goode's declaration to the contrary notwithstanding, the Washington Republican has collated some examples of Democratic thugism in Virginia which go to show that the Democrats of that State have resorted to methods of fraud, intimidation, and violence similar to those practiced in the more extreme Southern States. The allegations are sufficiently grave not only to demand an explanation from Mr. Goode, but to bring them clearly within the scope of Mr BLAINE'S Investigating Committee.

The methods by which the Republican vote of Virginia was reduced, and in some places extinguished, during the recent election, are three in number as presented by ing the many years requisite for this, tax-fighting, or non-payment of taxes on the the Republican, and some reference to them will be of interest pending the investigation, chance that the Courts will decide that some as throwing light upon the univers Democratic malignity towards Repubsystem, and a most costly one, especially to lican negroes in the South municipal corporations. The present law first of these methods was expatriahas been practically rewritten by the Sution, and this is the way in which it worked : preme Court, and we had better cling to what A few days before the election a riot was incited at Kemperville, Princess Anne Counwe know is the law than go through ten years ty, by the Democrats, who charged the responsibility for it upon the negroes, and had six of them, who were specially influential not change the present system, will tend to in politics, arrested. When the day of trial arrived they were told by the law officers that if they would leave the State and promfor enforcing the collection of taxes on real ise never to return all legal proceed estate. Practically, the delinquent owner of would be stopped. Knowing that they property borrows the amount of his taxes | would be allowed no opportunity to defend from the State at the rate of 10 per cent themselves, they were compelled to submit, fixing such a penalty as will induce the propbirth, though innocent of any crime. The expatriation of these men after arrest upon a criminal charge is in itself conclusive proof of their innocence. A negro against whom there is any shadow of evidence never escapes punishment in the South. Had they been guilty, they would have been lashed and sent to the Penitentiary. In most parts of the South the mob would have prevented any trial of them by murdering them. This expatriation occurred in Mr. Goode's own dis-

The second method was that of murder. During the canvass a colored man named ADOLPHUS TROTTER was shot at Hicksford, Greenville County, by one W. A. REESE, a Democratic member of the Virginia Legis. lature, for having applauded a Republican speaker. Reese was arrested, went through the farce of ;a trial, and was of course acquitted in conformity to the administra tion of justice in the South, which never punishes a white man for killing a negro. A few days later, in the same county, a white man named WILLIAMS waylaid and killed a colored youth. The murder was perpetrate Oct. 28. WILLIAMS was arrested and tried during the early part of the present month REESE, who had murdered TROTTER, was the counsel for WILLIAMS, and of course triumphantly acquitted his fellow-murderer. A correspondent who heard the testimony

ays:
The evidence against him was plain enough The evidence against him was plain enough to have hung him; but he was a white man, only killed a negro boy. The argument of the prosecuting counsel was good, but apparently not good enough to convince the jury that it was not lawful for a white man to secrete himself behind a bush and shoot a poor isnocent negro boy as he passes along the public highway.

The third method is disfranchisement of

the poorer classes by taxation. As the poorer classes are mainly negroes and the negroes are Republicans, the last Legislature practically disfranchised them by passing a capita-tion tax law, which assessed a tax of \$1 upon each person, ostensibly for the support of the public schools whose revenues are systematically stolen. In addition to the assessment of the tax, the law makes it a penal offense for one man to pay another's tax, intended to hit if it were a Republican and miss if it were a Democrat. No Democrat has been prosecuted for obtaining votes by paying this tax, but in Charlotte County, J. E. Weston, a man of high character and prominent Republican, has been proceeded

against for accommodating some of his colored friends. The Republican says: ored friends. The Republican says:

Weston, on his way to the Court-House, was farnished by any different colored men with the money to may their tax for them. This he did, and received the Clerk's receipt for \$1 in earn case, and delivered it to the parties interested, who stated on oath at the term of the Court held for this month, at which Weston was prosecuted, the above facts without contradiction. But it appears that a convenient stub-book in the Clerk's office adds an additional five cents, his fee, and for this Weston is prosecuted under a penal law. With no evidence against this man, and with the above facts elicited, a jury of Virginia Democrats would not clear him when they could not convict him, divided six and six, and sent the case on to the February terms of their acquisit tribunal. Of course Weston will be eventually acquitted; nobody knows that better than the authors of the hearinous prosecution; but if they drive him and his friends from active particlipation in politics they will have attained to all they expect.

These and similar events that have trans-

These and similar events that have transpired in various portions of Virginia show quite conclusively that there is no form of

ust as strong as it is in South Carolina or one too soon, and the Committee appointed under it have need to look further han South Carolina or Louisiana in their in vestigation of frauds. The sample cases of ratic fraud and intimidation gives above indicate a rich field for inquiry, and these few cases are sufficiently grave to suggest an explanation from Mr. Goode before he makes any further general denials. SHERMAN'S DISCRIMINATION AGAINST

SILVER.
Almost contemporaneously with the an-

nouncement that the New York banks will recede from their decision to treat the stand ard silver dollars as uncurrent funds comes Secretary Sherman's circular about the pay nent of silver which is in the hands of the Government. This circular shows that Mr. Sherman intends to discriminate against the silver dollar, even when the money-lender of New York, through their bankers and brokers, abandon the effort. The fact is not creditable to the Secretary of the Treasury, and it may make him a good deal of trouble when Congress shall resume its sessions after he Christmas holidays.

Mr. SHERMAN's circular to the Treasurer, Su Freasurers, and disbursing officers of the Government is equivalent to an instruction never to pay out ailver dollars unless they are espe-cially demanded and preferred over gold or greenbacks. After Jan. 1, the holder of \$50 n greenbacks can send his notes to New York and draw gold for them, but people throughout the country cannot get silver dol-lars except by depositing notes in sums of not ess than \$1,000 and multiples thereof, and waiting until the receipt for such deposit has been forwarded to Washington and some United States mint notified to ship the silver lemanded. It would have been difficult to devise a more efficient scheme for not paying out the silver dollars. If Secretary SHERMAN had frankly declared his purpose to keep silver out of circulation, and had advertised a reward for the best method under the law to assist him in this intention, he would have had no suggestion calculated to serve the end better than this plan of his own Silver in commerce is specially adapted to exchange for small purchases, but Secretary SHERMAN refuses to part with it except in arge amounts; he evidently counts upon the mprobability of people demanding silver in sums of \$1,000 and multiples thereof when they can secure gold in sums of \$50 and multiples thereof. But in order to defeat a demand for the silver dollars even under these conditions, he imposes extra delay and expense by providing that the \$1,000, and multiples thereof, shall be deposited in advance, and the owner thereof shall be deprived of the use of his money pending the circumlocution made necessary by his instruction, before the silver can be turned over in exchange. It will be singular enough if there shall be any demand for silver dollars under these conditions, for they can only be obtained from the Government by practically paying gold for them

and awaiting the Government's delay in meeting the drafts. If Secretary SHERMAN did not desire to use his official position and power to nullify the Silver law, his course would be plain enough. He has only about \$15,000,000 of the standard silver at his disposal, which is less than three weeks' disbursements of the Government. If any private individual had \$15,000,000 of silver on hand, and payments to make amounting to \$5,000,000 a week, it would not be much of a problem for him to determine how to get rid of his silver. But Mr. SHERMAN will not pay out silver to the bondholders on interest unless they demand it in preference to gold or greenbacks. He will not pay out even a small proportion of the salaries that go every month to the army of officeholders. He will not redeem United States notes in silver except when they are presented in larger amounts than the law requires. In one word, he is using every means at his command to prevent the silver dollars from get. ting into active circulation. There can be no motive for this course other than a desire to bring the silver dollar into disrepute,-to create the impression that the people do not want it, and to render the isw inoperative until it can be repealed or amended to suit

his views. What right has Secretary SHERMAN to treat the standard silver dollar as in any manner differing from his treatment of the other egal-tender dollars of the country? This is question which Congress should ask him in the most direct and effective way after the holidays. It is not a part of his duty to say what shall be legal-tender and what shall no be, any more than it is his duty to undertake any other kind of legislation. Congress has determined this, and it devolves upon the Secretary of the Treasury, along with the other executive officers of the Government, to execute the law without discrimination in favor of one kind of legal-tender or to the prejudice of another kind. The obvious inerests of the Government, like those of any other creditor or disburser of moneys, would be to distribute the various denominations of money in fair proportion to the stock on hand, in order to recognize their equality beore the law, and help maintain their popular ise. Mr. Sherman's course is in direct violaion of this rule, and he should be compelled o abandon his personal preferences and prejudices to comply with the spirit of the aw, or else make way for some person who is willing to do so.

The Republicans in Congress having wisely determined that they can afford to allow the cipher dispatches scandal to rest as it is with out asking further investigation, the Democrats have unwisely resolved to take the same course. The status of the case affects the interests of the two parties very differently. The Democrats have rested their hope of carrying the next Presidential election largely upon the cry of "Fraud" and the sympathy of those people who think that perhaps Mr. TILDEN ought to have been ounted in, but the exposure of the cipher dispatches and of the plot they revealed for securing the Presidency by bribery and purchase has put a very different complexion upon the case. The Democratic scheme was more corrupt than any that has been charged against the Republicans. It needs no more nvestigation to establish the correctness of the exposure, for the dispatches show for themselves, and the silence of TILDEN and those involved with him speaks louder than words. The willingness of the Democrats in Congress to let the matter stand as it is can only be explained on the theory that any further investigation would confirm the infamy of the whole proceeding. The Demo-cratic avoidance of such an investigation is tantamount to an admission of the truth of the exposures that have been made, and disbolism necessary to the suppression of no Democratic manager, orator, or news-

the stock in trade for the next Presidential dings of the Porres Com identify the responsible men of the Republican party with any fraud perpetrated in South Carolina, Louisiana, or Florida, but ample proof has been elicited of the intimidation and violence which warranted the action of the Returning Boards of those States. And now, to complete the case, the Democrats virtually confess that, after failing to seize these States by violence, they sought to corrupt the judicial agencies that were charged with the duty of purging the eturns, and, still failing in this, endeavored to purchase Electoral votes which the people had not chosen. When the Democrats are content to acquiesce in the truth of such charges, they must be conscious of their inbility to refute them.

The New York Sun, referring to the proposi-tion to send the Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE to Berlin, says:

Mr. WARRURNE's friends will hardly care to see him buried up under a foreign mission. He is to-day the most available—the strongest-candidate for President it is possible for the Republicans to bring out, —towering up, like Saul; only the near-sighted managers don't see him.

The Herald sees it in pretty much the same light Wa onete:

The Heraid sees it in pretty much the same light. We quote:

It has been proposed that Mr. E. B. WARE-BURNE, the most included States has sent to a foreign country in the present generation, should succeed Mr. BATARD TATLOR as Minister at Berlin. No one who observed the success of Mr. Washeurne, in the troubled times upon which his period of service fell in France will hesitate to accord him the capacity to do full justice to the duties and dignities of the post, and our German fellow-citizens who for one reason or another visit their fatherland, and are likely to get themselves in unpleasant relations with authorities desirous to turn them into soldiers, will have especial canse to congratulate themselves if this Government were represented at Berlin by a man possessed at once of so much vigor and tact as Mr. Washburne. But Mr. WASHBURNE has served the country abroad for about eight years, and he may regard that as enough. Moreover, we are to have a Presidential election again one of these fine days, and before it takes place some conventions may be dramming through the country for good pieces of Presidential fumber. Perhaps the Republican Convention may be constituted with a few grains more sense than people generally are inclined to believe it will have, and if it is it might be a fortunate thing for Mr. Washburne has switten a letter to the New Mr. Washburne to be handy.

York Sun relating conversations he has had with the editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in regard to the cinchona cure for drunkenness, and also with Dr. D'UNGER, the discoverer of the specific. in his report of the talk with the former grossly exaggerates some things that were said and misapprehended others. For instance, he eports the editor as saying: "Dr. D'UNGER has actually cured 2,800 cases of the worst forms of intemperance," etc. The number of case ured was not stated except in a general way as quite a number." Nor was it related to hir that the effect of the medicine after curing a man caused "a positive aversion to liquor." produces a feeling of indifference, but not one of loathing. There are other errors in the reported conversation, but it is not necessary point them out. That the "cinchona rubra," taken as prepared and prescribed by Dr. D'UNGER, is an actual cure for drunkent eems established beyond doubt, and that is the

A very remarkable murder case has bee ogress for ten days past at Janesville, Wis., which has attracted crows of spectators of both exes, and unusual attention. A Mrs. MACK is on trial, with one DICHTRSON, the late husband's ired man, for the murder of Mr. MACK. DICKenson turned State's evidence, and tried hard to put everything upon the woman. He testified to much badness between himself and Mrs. MACE, giving an itemized account of their misleeds that was unfit for publication, but on the ross-examination he proved to be a bigger liar than red-headed JIM ANDERSON. Mrs. MACK, who is accused of killing her husband, swore point-blank against all and singular of Diokel son's statements, and at the conclusion of her testimony left the impression on the court and ful of the two. It is a perplexing case, all the cumstantial, and the two persons on trial swear ing against each other's statements from first t

is a United States Senator to elect, are doing some of their hard work in rhyme, which is certainly better than to get angry and swear. One fellow who opposes VEST and supports GLOVER has expressed his preference for the latter in a "pome" commencing thus:

Oh, never shall that verdant Vest In Senate chamber proudly sit; The glorious headlight of the West, SAN GLOVER, is by far more fit.

Perhaps the Senatorial discussion in Illino's could be enlivened a trifle in the same way, alhough OGLESBY and LOGAN are not nam noted for their rhythmical sweetness. An offhand dash at it, however, might take this form:

Oh, don't you hear the people's slogan Ringing now from shere to shore; It is a call for Jon's NY Loan; (Who ne er can be elected any more) To get off the track nighty quick, And make way for honest old Dios Cayeat filed and patent applied for.

The alleged conduct of a promin lergyman by the name of G. W. VEAL, who was at one time Chaplain of the Texas House of Representatives, indicates that his name should be changed from Veal to that of a more mature imal. The charge against VEAL is that he attempted an assault upon Mrs. E. H. GRIFFIN, the wife of an intimate friend. VEAL acknowledges that he was in the habit of kissing Mrs. RIFFIN without her husband's cousent, but denies the more serious accusation, and his friends allege that Mrs. GRIFFIN, "from some sudden perversion of her moral feelings, superinduced by her peculiar condition, gives utterance to re hallucinations," VEAL is and the Galveston News says that the verdict of popular opinion, based not only on Mrs. GRIF-FIN's oath but on Mr. VEAL'S statements, is lasting to his plous pretenses.

It is a curious circumstance that a lion in a menagerie in Lowell, Mass., last week broke out of his cage, bolted a whole bear at one meal, and scared a timorous baboon to death. At the last report from the seat of war the Hon still held possession of the menagerie, notwithstand-ing all the efforts of the city police to recage him. - A political lion from Lowell last summer got possession of the Democratic menagerie, gobbled up all the available fresh meat on hand, scared all the keepers out of their wits, and raised a rumpus generally. Vice seems to become epidemie at times.

The New York Tribune argues that "SHER-MAN the statesman" (meaning John) has done as much for the nation as "SHERMAN the General" (meaning old TECUMSER). The shell of the Confederacy was crushed by the General, but that was a trifle in the *Tribune's* eye com-pared to the obstacles to resumption "which. pared to the obstacles to resumption have been swept out of the way by legislation with success upon doubting associates, and which Secretary Sherman has now so splendidly enforced. Honor to whom honor is due."

A correspondent says the last time he saw TARD TAYLOR he was sitting with WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT in a Fourth avenue car. "The two poets became somewhat fould interested in a conversation about the physical and mental health of Whittier, who has outlived them. TAYLOR was rather florid of complexion and in high spirits, and he got out at the Cooper In-stitute, waiking like a boy, his manly shoulders swinging lustily, as if he had a quarter of a ntury of life before him."

Concerning the mission to Berlin, the Cincin "The name of GEORGE WILLIAM CURTES is mentioned, and his appointment would reflect credit upon the Administration. It is intimated that Senator Conkling would oppose this nomination, but he should be glad to get Mr. Cun-

chattered in charming rhyme to a generation of men. He would honor us at Berlin. Expressy there is Thomas Balley Aldrich, the 'Bad Boy.' There is William D. Howells, the editor of the Atlantic Monthly, a so tleman of refined and cultivated talents, and can claim to be an Obioan." That is enough.
Only establish the fact that Howells was norm in Ohio, and the rest will at once retire from the

An exchange wants to know: "If Nebraska herdsmen burn to death men of their own color and race, either for real or pretended offenses, how are red men likely to fare who fall into the clutches of frontier wrath or frontier cupidity?" It would be a pity to have an innocent red man fall into the hands of those bloodthirsty frontiersmen, and be burned. Those barmless, peace-loving, lamb-like Indians, never massacre, nor torture, nor roast their white victims!

What's the matter with Old Pro now! The thermometer stands at 14 degrees above zero at Mackinaw,—the coldest corner of America,—no ice in the Straits, and the mercury marking 16 degrees below in Chicago.

A New York paper innocently remarks that Mr. Conkling will hardly consent to allow GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS to be appointed Minister to Berlin because "he now leads the van of the yanguished at all Mr. Conkling's triumphs, and graces and adorns the ambi

The Spaniards are going back on the suffrage business. The passage of the bill now befo the Cortes will disfranchise more than one-hi of the Spaniards who now vote. The proposed change is to be effected by making a property qualification necessary for voters

to enchre the army boys who are trying to get control of the Indian Bureau. Schunz can exert some influence on Congress, and Rayas has the veto power to fall pack on in case of an

The Milwaukee Daily Murphey says that it "Comments on public matters as honestly and as judiciously as its intelligence is capable of."
No doubt about it. But you make a signal failure of it because you don't know any better

Buffalo Bill is reported to be worth \$100,000 With the name be has adopted, one would naturally suppose he would take to live stock of

Mr. BLAINE will be sorry to read in the Wisconsin Greenback that he is a "narrow-souled political trickster." GAIL HAMILTON may bave omething to say yet to that Gree

It would be funny to see the New York Sun and Hera'd both supporting E. B. WASHBURNE for President. And yet stranger things have happened.

Possibly you may have heard some original hinkers indulge in the remark that "Christmas only comes once a year." Make the most of the

The people in the yellow-fever region will be glad to know that there will be an immense ice rop in the country this winter.

Neither JONES nor SHARON, of Nevada, bave been in his Senatorial seat during the presen

The happiest man to-day is one who has Gen. O. O. Howans is writing Sunday-school books. "Another good man" doing well.

Ice-cream isn't as much of a rarity as it was

CANADA.

urning for the Princess Alice-Petty Covernmental Economy-Montreal Commissioners-Mr. W. K. Mair.

MONTREAL, Dec. 24.—The Roman Catholic and many of the Episcopal Churches have been handsomely decorated for Christmas. Midnight service took place as usual.

A scene occurred in the District Court bits

afternoon between Mayor Beaudry and Piche, a lawyer, when his Worship is repo to have used very coarse language. The Judge vacated the chair, which ended the trouble.

The principal benevoient societies in the city discributed a large amount in charity to the poor to-day.

poor to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Dec. 24.—The Official Gazetts contains the following, referring to the amouncement of the death of the Princess Alice, and the dispatch regarding Court-mourning already published.

dispatch regarding Court-mourning already published:

There will be no reception until after the 10th of January, and the general public are invited to go into mourning. A militia general order is issued inviting the Canadian militia to wear mourning until the 20th of January. The mourning-uniform should consist of a band of crape round the left arm above the elbow,—the sword-knot, pouchelet, and assh to be covered with crape.

The policy of the Government appears to be parsimony in expenditures. The runders previously published, that the terror of dismissal had reached the scullery department, was only too true; and the overseer of the house-cleaning service has notified the women that the new Government have had prepared an order is Council reducing the salaries from 75 cents per day to 50 cents, and providing for non-nayments for Sundays or in case of sickness; in other words, a reduction of salary from \$23 to \$25 a month to the sum of \$13.

The Newfoundlanders think they ought to get \$1,000,000 as their share of the fishery-award.

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Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Montreal, Dec. 24.—An important judgment was given by Judge Johnson, in the Substice Court here, in the case of The Corporation of Verdun vs. The Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Damede Montreal. The action was taken, to recover taxes upon Nuns' Island, a valuable property opposite St. Gabriel. His tionor maintained the plea of the defendants, who alleged they were exempt on the ground of being a charitable organization: and the plaintiff action was dismissed with costs.

A Committee has been appointed to take charge of the funds collected to assist in religring the Glasgow-Bank sufferers. A large sum of money has aiready been subscribed.

The City & District Savings-Bank has, as usual at Christmas-time, distributed \$10,000 between the different Protestant and Catholic institutions, being the interest on the Poor Fund. It is said there are to be several changes in the Montreal Board of Harbor Commissioners, and that certain Liberals will nave to give place. It is not unlikely that the whole system will undergo a change. The Government is likely to take up the whole matter of the deepening of Lake St. Peter as a Dominion rublic work.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Sr. Thomas, Ont., Dec. 24.—The St. Thomas Times says it believes that Mr. W. Muit has tendered his resignation as General Manager of the Canada Southern Railway, the resignation to take effect on the 1st of January.

Montreal. Dec. 24.—A builer in the Dominion Company's paper mills at Kingsey exploded to-day, almost des roying the building. A number of persons were injured. Two men are missing.

POLITICAL ITEMS. POLITICAL ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Pribana.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Dec. 24.—This morning
Jeff C. McKenney, attorney for W. P. McLaren
in the Fisst Assembly District contested-election case, served upon the Hon. E. C. Walkmember-elect, a formal notice of withdrawal
from the contest by Mr. McLaren. The reason
for this sudden change of front is not apparent.

YANKTON, D. T., Dec. 24.—The official capvass of the Territorial vote for Delegrat to
Congress, made to-day, gives Granville G. Sennett, Republican, a majority of 1,900 over Bartlett Tripp, Democrat.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 24.—The coope employed in Sherrick's stave factory has struck for higher wages, demanding 40 cm per barrel. They are now paid \$3% cents.

ENGL

Severity Among ing-F

How the Agricult age to Eke O Exi

Fearful State of In Are Fore

The Land Laws Lay Trouble-Pros

LONDON, Dec. 7 .- A British labor market be and the distress among sumes a severity unknow opies of conversation ar strikes, lock-outs, and district, but throughou ands are, it is said, it furniture, without fire, a the generosity of their Birmingham, Leeds, M anusually bad that it is measures looking to re taken by Parliament. Among the contests tween the agricultural Sussex and their employ ent visited a number counties the past week servation and inquiry,

an insight into the merits 3,000 men, women, and o the lock-out, and in many The proposition of the tellord is to reduce the labo per day (63 cents) to 24, not mean 12s per week they can work. I will put as a moderate estimate, are reduced to 10s. In this sum is supp tain portions of the year laborer has a large fa iour children are the four children are the or riage,—six or eight would Or course, when these of can go into the fields a day, and add to the famil to the Compulsory Educ render much substantial are 13 or 14 years of age was entirely different wages were always small children could walk aroun their living. Therefore y head of the family, from have an incessant struggli

have an incessant strug do not live, -food. And scarcely is he more elevated state of a forces by which he is been clude him from breakin which hold him. He is life of drudgery; and, figrave, it would be difficultistence could be illumined or hope. At the lowest labor, he is forced to remote the first of ages has imposed upon At a meeting of farmer of them said that in the Sussex, Kent, and Norfollyments.

cheapest cottage he can a Allow 6d for fuel; 6d for for three children, 2d eac pelied to pay; 3d for bool left with 9s per week to hive cents a day to each allowed 10 centf a day to far dearer than in the cents per pound, and be Butter, tea, sugar, coffee, America. Fruit is more and the common qualities be bought for less mone tacked to the cottages are—that connected with the 2s 3d being about fiftee which a small supply of cultivated. Externally appearance of cleanliness, one to the belief that con within; but you have me

deceived.

How Do THEY I
one would naturally ask.
a resident of Kent the of
me a few points, which if
fully corroborated.
"Well, sir," said he, "
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gle to make ends meet."
"But what do they liv
"Not tea or coffee, po
steaks, I can tell you.
reasonably prosperous
meat once a week, on 8
week."
"And even then it mu
tics!"
"Yes, a man will go tics?"
"Yes; a man will go on Saturday, and buy
That is about as far as he
with it on Sunday."
"What do they general
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cheese, sometimes porrid and beer, which can be glass throughout these co I had noticed lots of ga I saked this gentleman If tempt the laborer to its a "Many," he continue larder by noaching: but

tempt the laborer to its a
"Many," he continue
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SUCH A THING II
It is a common thing am
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generation, owing to the bill, will be far differen bill, will be far different as education among the rule, we shall have too shall have too ship with the rule, we shall have too ship with the rule. As to morality, it is in tricts. It is not an unewhere sleeping accome that whole families, of huddle together in on three years ago, a case a young woman who the rule of the rule of

ants to know: "If Nebraska death men of their own color likely to fare who fall into t y to have an innocent red man hands of those bloodthrsty ad be burned. Those mild, loving, lamb-like Indians, who

natter with Old Probabil eter stands at 14 degre nometer stands at 14 degrees ckinaw,—the coldest corner of e in the Straits, and the mer-6 degrees below in Chicago, on rival this city as a summer

paper innocently remarks that will hardly consent to allow M CURTIS to be appointed Mi scause "be now leads the van ped at all Mr. Conkling's tri-

are going back on the suffrage age of the bill now before disfranchise more than one-half who now vote. The proposed effected by making a property ssary for voters.

HURZ together ought to be able my boys who are trying to get ladian Bureau. SCHURZ can ce on Congress, and HAYES er to fall back on in case of an

se Daily Murphey says that It public matters as honestly and s its intelligence is capable of." t it. But you make a signal se vou don't know any be reported to be worth \$100,000

e he has adopted, one would se he would take to live stock of ill be sorry to read in the Wis-

t that he is a "narrow-souled er." Gail Hamilton may have y yet to that Greenbacke unny to see the New York Sun h supporting E. B. WASHBURNE And yet stranger things have

may have heard some original e in the remark that "Christmas e a year." Make the most of the

the vellow-fever region will be nat there will be an immense ice nary this winter.

s nor Sharon, of Nevada bave storial seat during the present

man to-day is one who has

t to the happiness of others. 't as much of a rarity as it was

CANADA.

the Princess Alice—Petty Gov-Economy—Montreal Harbor ers—Mr. W. K. Mair. Dec. 24.—The Roman Catholic be Eniscopal Churches have

bee. 24.—The Roman Catholic be Eniscopal Churches have been corated for Christmas. Midnight are as usual.

urred in the District Court this seen Mayor Beaudry and Mr., when his Worship is reported. ry coarse languare. The Judge hair, which ended the trouble. benevoient societies in the city age amount in charity to the

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The Government appears to be expenditures. The rumors prepared, that the terror of dismissal escullery department, was only the overseer of the house-cleaning tified the women that the new maye had prepared an order in a general propersion of salary from 75 cents per and proyrding for non-payments or in ease of sickness; in other tion of salary from \$22 to \$23 a mm of \$13.

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Dec. 24.—An important judgment judge Johnson, in the Superior the case of The Corporation of e. Sisters of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Congregation of Montreal. The action was taken as upon Nuns' Island, a valuable site St. Gabriel. His Honor main-of the defendants, who alleged mpt on the ground of being a anization: and the plaintiff's nissed with costs.

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POLITICAL ITEMS. al Disputch to The Tribune. Wis., Dec. 24.—This morning wis, Dec. 24.—This morning ner, attorney for W. P. McLaren issembly District contested elected upon the Hon. E. C. Wall, a formal notice of withdrawai est by Mr. McLaren. The reason a change of front is not apparent. T. Dec. 24.—The official canteritorial vote for Delegate to le to-day, gives Granville G. Benan, a majority of 1,900 over Bartmocrat.

OOPERS' STRIKE. the Deputch to The Pribuna.

In Ind., Dec. 24.—The coopers
Sherrick's stave factory bave
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hey are now paid 83% cents.

ENGLAND. Severity of the Distress Among the Work-

How the Agricultural Laborers Manage to Eke Out a Miserable Existence.

ing People.

Fearful State of Immorality, Owing to the Manner in Which They Are Forced to Live.

The Land Laws Largely the Cause of the Trouble-Prospective Agitation for Their Modification.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—As winter advances, the British labor market becomes more troubled, and the distress among the working people assumes a severity unknown in years. The staple topics of conversation are reduction in wages, topics of conversation are reduction in wages, strikes, lock-outs, and suspensions,—not in one district, but throughout the country. The distress at sheffield is almost unparalleled. Thousands are, it is said, living in houses stripped of furniture, without fire, and are dependent upon the generosity of their neighbors. So it is in Bruningham, Leeds, Manchester, and other manufacturing centres, and the suffering is so unusually bad that it is expected extraordinary measures looking to relief will, be immediately looking to relief will be immediately

Among the contests now going on is that be-tween the agricultural laborers of Kent and Sussex and their employers. Your correspondcountles the past week, and, from personal observation and inquiry, will endeavor to give you an insight into the merits of the struggle. Some 3,000 men, women, and children are affected by the lock-out, and in many cases

EXTREME DESTITUTION EXISTS. The proposition of the tenant-farmer and land-lord is to reduce the laborers' wages from 2s 6d per day (62 cents) to 2s. This 2s per day does not mean 12s per week, but 2s per day when they can work. I will put one wet day a week as a moderate estimate, and the weekly wages are reduced to 10s. In some cases, however, this sum is supplemented by extras during cer-tain portions of the year, making up a fair average throngbout the twelve months of 12s. Generally speaking, the English agricultural laborer has a large family; but I will say that four children are the outcome of every mar-riage,—six or eight would be nearer the mark. Of course, when these children

riage,—six or eight would be nearer the mark. Of course, when these children grow up, they can go into the fields a certain portion of the day, and add to the family revenue; but, owing to the Compulsory Education bill, they cannot reader much substantial assistance until they are 13 or 14 years of age. In former times it was entirely different. The agricultarist's wages were always small; but, as soon as his children could wak around, they began to earn their living. Therefore you will see that the head of the family, from beginning to end, must have an incessant struggle. He and his progeny do not live,—

THEY MERRITY EXIST.

Poets have sung and moralists sentimentally descanted upon the British peasant; but strip him of his romance, and look at him truthfully and soberly, and he presents a melancholy spectacle. He is merely a beast of burden. His condition is little better than that of a serf, if indeed it is as good. He grovels in poverty and wretchedness,—often with an insufficiency of food. And scarcely is he able to dream of any more elevated state of existence, for the social forces by which he is beset almost entirely preclude him from breaking through the bonds which hold him. He is a drudge; his life is a life of drudgery; and, from his cradle to his grave, it would be difficult to see where his existence could be fillumined by a ray of prosperity or hope. At the lowest rung of the ladder of labor, he is forced to remain in his finalidom, both intellectual and social, which the custom of ages has impoerd upon his class.

At a meeting of farmers, the other week, one

of ages has imposed upon his class.

At a meeting of farmers, the other week, one of them said that in the Countres of Suffolk, Sussex, Kent, and Norfolk, the wages the year

AVERAGED 13s. Let us say that this is a fair statement. Take a family composed of the laborer himself, his wife, and four children,—six people. The cheapest cottage he can get costs 2s 3d per week. Allow fel for fuel: 6d for clothing; school-fees wife, and four children,—six people. The cheapest cottage he can get costs 2s 3d per week. Allow 6d for fuel; 6d for clothing; school-fees for three children, 2d each, which they are compelied to pay; 2d for boots: and the family are left with 9s per week to buy 100d, which gives five cents a day to each. British paupers are allowed 10 centf a day to each. British paupers are allowed 10 centf a day to each. British paupers are allowed 10 centf a day to each. Butcher-meat is far dearer than in the States. Mutton is 25 cents per pound, and beef is about 23 cents. Butter, tea, sugar, coffee, are quite as high as in America. Fruit is more expensive; so is flour; and the common qualities of clothing are not to be bought for less money than at home. Attached to the cottages are little plots of ground,—that connected with the dwelling rented for 2s 3d being about fitteen feet square,—upon which a small supply of garden-stuff can be cultivated. Externally there is generally the appearance of cleanliness, which is apt to lead one to the belief that comfort and plenty dwells within; but you have merely to enter to be undeceived.

How Do THEY LIVE AT ALL?

The word of the content day, and he gave me a few points, which upon investigation were fully corroborated.

"Well, sir,"! saic he, "they have a hard struggle to make ends meet."

But what do they live on?" I asked.

"Not tee or coffee, poached eggs or broiled steaks, I can tell you. Upon the tables of the reasonably prosperous you will see butchermeat once a week,—on Sunday,—raiely twice a week."

The consecution of the content of the content is a to the wave in which he shall cultivate his falled that the must sow, for example, of everything. He must sow, for example, and the give part his fand. He is mot allowed to make the must sow, for example, and the park pear, before an of everything. He must sow, for example, and the struggle destroyed under his nose, he dare not the family are refer, and serve of the sample of the boule of the tensants of the Duke of Newtonia,

within; but you have merely to enter to be undeceived.

How do they Live at all?

one would naturally ask. I put the question to a resident of Kent the other day, and he gave me a few points. Which upon investigation were fully corroborated.

"Well, sir," said he, "they have a hard struggle to make ends meet."

"But what do they live on?" I asked.

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"And even then it must be in small quanti-

meat once a week,—on Sunday,—raiely twice a week."

"And even then it must be in small quantities?"

"Yes; a man will go to the village-butcher on Saturday, and buv perhaps is 6d worth. That is about as far as he can go. Soup is made with it on Sunday."

"What do they generally eat?"

"The ordinary fare consists of bread and cheese, sometives porridge, boiled vegetables, and beer, which can be bought for a penny a glass throughout these counties."

I had noticed lots of game on my journey, and I asked this gentleman if hunger did not often tempt the laborer to its appropriation.

"Many," he continued, "supplement their larder by poaching; but, owing to the severity of the Game laws.

SUCH A THING IS VERY RISKY.

It is a common thing among the boidest to disappear from the villages after dark, and turn up some hours after with a rabbit, a hare, a partridge, or their smock-pockets heavily lined with potatoes, turning, or other vegetables, stolen from the farmers fields."

"It is pretty hard for a half-starved man with a family to see abundance around him, and yet not be able to lay his hands upon it?" I ventured.

"Yes," said my informant, "it is hard. The starving process has gone on so long that already it is producing remarkable results. For instance, we can no longer get soldiers from the arricultural counties in England, because the playsique of the people has so deteriorated that it is not even equal in muscle to that of lads in towns, from whom we take our recruits."

"I have heard a good deat about the intellectual and moral degradation of the English laborer," I went on. "What can you say upon the subject!"

"The low intelligence of the present generation is not to be wondered at, but the next reneration, owing to the Compulsory Education bill, will be far different; and I think, as soon as education among agriculturists becomes the rule, we shall have a succession of agitations which will

COMPLETELY UPSET OUR OLD LAND LAWS.

As to morality, it is low enough in some districts. It is not any necessment w

Baptists, in 1876, that he found in moral En-

Baptists, in 1876, that he found in moral Encland heathenism of the worst description. He
described a village near Taunton where on a
miscrable bed lay a poor old sick woman, with
a bag hung over her bead to keep the droppings
of the roof from falling upon her. In the same
place was her daughter, with
SEVERAL ILLESTIMATE CHILDREN BY HER OWN
BROTHER.

"In a tour of mine among agricultural laborers,
I found frequent similar cases. The landowners," he went on, "had reduced the becople
to this state by their rapacity and greed; and
the State Church clergy have complacently
watched the progress of incest and squalidity
without remonstrating with the men who are
causing it." A reference to the Blue Books prepared some time ago upon the employment of
women and children shows conclusively that the
Church-of-England clergy possess a full knowledge of this moral rottenness, because her
Majesty's Commissioners chiefly relied upon the
information of the clergy, who even went around
with these gentlemen, and showed a thorough
acquaintance with the awful state of their
parishes.

The Russian peasant has generally been look-

with these gentlemen, and showed a thorough acquaintance with the awful state of their parishes.

The Russian peasant has generally been looked upon as only one grade above the Chinese; but I am inclined to think his lot is

A MORE ENVIABLE ONE
than that of his English brother. The London Giobe lately reprinted some interesting statistics, published at St. Petersburg, showing the price of labor in Russia this summer. At Sembirsk, the pay of a peasant has been from 7d to 1s a day by himself, or from 1s 4d to 2s 6d with his horse. The services of his wife and daughter have been estimated at from 35/d to 7d. In Viatka, where the famins has raged; it has been possible to obtain a man and his beast at 1s. 3d a day, and himself for 7d, while 23/d has been the average wages for his wife. In South Russia, isbor has been dearer. The peasants of Ekaterinoslay have demanded 1s 3d to 1s 6d a day without the use of their horse, and at Odessa 2s. This seems a wretched remuneration for physical labor, but living in Russia is exceedingly cheap, which is not the case in England; and, in most instances, there are sundry concessions, in the shape of cheap pasturage and the right to gather fuel in the forests, which make up in a measure the deficiency.

No SUGE CONCESSIONS

concessions, in the shape of cheap pasturage and the right to gather fuel in the forests, which make up in a measure the deficiency.

NO SUGH CONCESSIONS

are granted the British peasant. Then the Russian moutik is not, like the English laborer, dependent on the farmer for bread. Every moutik in the Empire owns from five to fity acres of ground; he is invariably the possessor of several cows and horses; and altogether, says the Giobe truthfully, his position compares favorably with that of many needy farmers in England. Except in certain out-of-the-way provinces, like Viatka, he has always sufficient rye in his barns to "keep the wolf from the door," and this, with backwheat and millet, forms the staple of his food. Luxuries in the shape of chickens may be had in the villages in Central Russia—Tamboff. Toula, etc.—at 3d each; here they cost is 6d. There eggs can be bought for 6d a hundred; here the laborer will pay 2s a dozen. There the moujik will consider watermelons dear if they cost him more than a farthing, and a sheep can be often had for a shilling; here the laborer scarcely knows what a watermelon is, and, if he ever thought of buying a sheep, it would cost him £3 or £4. If the Russian's cows die, he can replace them at 15s apiece, and he can purchase the best horse in the market for £1. It the wildest dreams of the English laborer ever went so far as the possession of a cow or a horse, he would require to have in his pocket at least £30 for the former and as much for the latter. The Russian laborer's living is not luxurious, but he has plenty of food, coarse though it be; while the English moujik in many cases crawls through existence

existence
IN A SEMI-STARVED CONDITION. But the farm-laborers are not the only sufferers in the present case. The tenant-farmers have much to complain of. The present difficulty has struck at quarters never before affected, and the farmer says rent must be lowered or wages must fall. He sys he cannot pay the present rentals, arranged when wheat was 68s or wages must fail. Hese, she cannot pay the present rentals, arranged when wheat was 66 a quarter, now that it has fallen to 34s. The baker says he cannot sell bread cheap because he gave such high prices during the late war, and he must now make it up. Then the laborer comes to the ground between the two stools; and the poor farmer is not better off, occause he is called upon to pay his old rent. Everything else rises and falls with commercial tides, but the price of land never does. Land in Kent, on an average, is worth £100 per acre, taking the fertile and the barren. To an American there is no reason for the fancy prices; but so curiously has been mixed up the possession of land with the possession of political power and social prestige that it has obtained a fabulous value through "genteel" people who cannot afford to buy, but who hope to get into context, societs by pecoming gentlemen farmers; and then the real farmer has to have

cannot afford to buy, but who hope to get into cobbity scolety by accoming genilemen; armers; and thus the real farmer has to pay

AN ARTIFICAL RATE OF RENTAL, which he can only do by screwing down his laborers' wages. During the last year or two, his chief difficulties have been the enormous quantity of chean corn and the large quantities of beef coming into the country. Of course, on the other hand, he has had the benefit of the imports of cheap feeding stuffs and fertilizing agencies. Another drawback to the farmer is the fact that he is tied down by uncient covenant as to the way in which he shall cultivate his land. He is not allowed to make the most

You understand that the purchase of land is almost an impossibility in England. The present trouble has renewed the discussion of the laws of primore of turner and entail, and it is not unlikely that before long another attempt may be made in Psrliament to upset the statutes upon the subject, and substitute others which will be the means of dividing up this little island, now owned, one might say, by a very small federation of landlards.

H.

THE PRIZE STEERS TESTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—I was very much gratified in examining some of the prize cattle in the butchers' shops at the Transit House. John B. Sherman, Esq., the efficient manager of the Union Stock-Yards, purchased several of them. The large ox, a grade Short-Horn, was very fat and of good quality for so heavy an animal; still, I could not pronounce him first-class quality,—there was too much fat in proportion 6 lean, potwithstanding the lean was well mar-bled. The first-prize steer, 47 weeks old, in the Short-Horn class, was a full-blood, bred by Mr. tis pretty hard for a half-starved man with a family to see abundance around him, and yet not be able to lay his hands upon it!" I ventured.

"Tes," said my informent, "it is hard. The starving process has gone on so long that already it is producing remarkable results. For instance, we can no longer get soldiers from the agricultural counties in England, because the bissique of the people has so deteriorated that it is not even equal in muscle to that of lads in towns, from whom we take our recruits."

"I have heard a good deat about the intellectual and moral degradation of the English labore." I went on. "What can you say upon the subject!"

"The low intelligence of the present generation is not to be wondered at, but the next generation, owing to the Compulsory Education bill, will be far different; and I think, as soon as education among agriculturists becomes the rule, we shall have a succession of agrition, which will

COMPLETELY UPSET OUR OLD LAND LAWS. As to morality, it is low enough in some districts. It is not an uncommon vice in villages, where sleeping accommodation is so deficient, that whole families, of all ages and both sexe, huddle together in one room. Some two or three years ago, a case was reported respectively. Bridgewater, upon an old farm-laborer whose daugnter had borne him four children, the paternity of whom was uncertain, as she had always lain with her father and brother. Not long ago, an inquiest was held at Siagures, this whole families, of all ages and both sexe, bridgewater, upon an old farm-laborer whose daugnter had borne him four children, the paternity of whom was uncertain, as she had sways lain with her father and brother. Not had shown and the conting a sound the subject of the farmal-laborer whose daugnter had borne him four children, the paternity of whom was uncertain, as she had show the paternity of whom was uncertain, as she had have a showe to be a sound to the farmal-laborer whose daugnter had borne him four children, the buttern can be sounded to the control of

also is a grade Short-Horn: I abound say, a remote cross of Hereford in him, and if he is
shown sgain next year, in a ripe state, and is as
successful as he was this, he may be far more
worthy of the honor bestowed upon him. As
he was purchased by Mr. John B. Sherman, and
he sow in his stable with ten more good ones, he
is in a fair way of having full justice done him.
Mr. Sherman is too well known to need any further comment. I had the pleasure of seeing
this steer cut up in the slaughter-house that
supplies the Transit House with the superior
roast and cora-beef which furpishes that table.
This steer ought to have taken the first prize in
ait classes, if it was to be confined to the ShortHorn and grades of that breed. The block and
the knife proves the Kentucky steer a very superior one; a better quality animal was never
cut up on a block, the fat and lean so beautifully marbied, the outside fat as firm and sold
as a mackerel. Never old a steer of any kind
cut better. Mr. Wiffiam Kendricks, who killed
him, said that he never took the hide off a better one. This, though thick, was as mellow as
a glove, and left the carcass as even as a marble

THE RAILROADS.

THE INDIANAPOLIS POOL. The merchants and shippers of Indianapoli are not at all satisfied with the workings of the East-bound pool from that city, claiming that the arrangement discriminates against them. At a meeting held at Indianapolis last Satur-day the Committee of the Board of Trade appointed at a previous meeting to investigate this matter made the following report, which

day the Committee of the Board of Trade appointed at a previous meeting to investigate this matter made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

1. That the facts presented by a former Committee were in part disputed, and, as whole, ignored until their trath became a matter of common notoriety all over the country.

2. That the facts the Committee gave, upon a promise of speedy rectification in our freight rates, seemed to us to be used as a lever to re-establish rates at other points, instead of being used to do Indianapolis a speedy justice.

3. That the railroads continued their discriminating rates against us until at their meeting in Chicago, when difficulties in the way of establishing the pool there were sought to be removed by reducing the rates here for the lengthy period of two days, giving public notice of the fact the morning of the day they went into effect.

4. That one week is given the Chicago railroads to rebort contracts inconsistent with rates established by the pool.

5. That the existence of such contracts is primafacie evidence of the inability of the pool to establish rates based upon the principie of justice to all.

6. That any one or more shippers having in force such a contract have an advantage over others, which, the Pool Commissoners say, has in the past worked great and unjust discriminations.

7. That this Board never has, even by intimation, approved of, encouraged, or countenanced any personal discrimination for or against any one shipper here or elsewhere, but has had in lits requests and demands an eye single to the rights and interests of Indianapolis as a shipping point, now the second in magnitude in the West. Anji we most emphalically state that the interests of this body are entirely in favor of equality among shippers. We are opposed to favoritism toward the few and against the many, either in the way of cut rates, rebates, underbilling, or furnishing cars more promotily to one than to another, as such action on the part of railroads is against public polic

INDIANAPOLIS. 6 Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 24.—In the United States Court, this morning, an order was made in the case of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Company vs. The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company et al. to this effect: That all moneys paid into court by the Indian-apolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, under the order of Nov. 30 last, shall be applied, first, to the payment of interest on the first-mortgage bonds of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Road not otherwise provided for; second, to the sinking fund provided for in the said first-mortgage bonds; third, to the payment of interest on the second preferred and income-bonds of the said St. Louis, Alton &
Terre Haute Reliroad Company; fourth, to the
payment of the interest o \$300,000 equipmentbonds issued by that Company. The money
paid into court is to be acrossited in the Third
National Bank of New York. Under the new
organization of the Indianapolis, Bloomington
& Western Road, it is thought that G. E.
Tainter will be made Special Manager of the
road, and that Canuncey Kelsey, now Auditor,
will be made Superintendent.

MILWAUKEE. Milwaukes, Dec. 24.—The Northwestern Railway managers had another meeting this morning, and succeeded in aranging a winter tariff which will not be promulgated till the signatures of all the contracting parties are obtained to the agreement. A final meeting will be held at Chicago on Friday, when it is expected an announcement of rates will be made.

Special Disputes to The Tribina,

Milwaukes, Wis., Dec. 24.—The managers

of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, West Wisconsin, and Minne-A Northwestern, West Wisconsin, and Minne-apolis & St. Louis Railroads, held meetings here yearday and to-day for the purpose of making the customary revision of freight tariffs for the winter months. Entire harmony pre-valled, and a tariff was agreed moon which will go into effect as soon as the agreement is signed by all the contracting parties.

CINCINNATI'S ELEPHANT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 24.—The Supreme Court of Ohio to-day affirmed the decision of the Superior Court of Cincinnati deciaring the \$10,000,000 Southern Railroad act constitutional. This is a very important decision for the City of Cincinnati and for the holders of Southern Railroad bonds. It effectually defeats the plans of the repudiationists and obstructionists, and insures the early comple-tion of the road, which has already cost the tion of the road, which has already cost the people \$16,000,000; and ends in the woods of Southern Kentucky. The uncompleted section is under the contract of Huston & Co., who are under heavy bonds to finish it in one year from the date of the decision of the Supreme Court. Property-owners of Cincinnati are now paying \$5,000 per day interest on the bonds which they have issued to build the road, and they are anxious to witness the completion of the enterprise. of the enterprise.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich.. Dec. 24.—The Hon. James F. Joy has resigned the Presidency of the De-troit, Lansing & Northern Railway, and Alfred Hardy, of Boston, has been elected as his successor. Superintendent J. B. Mullikin will be appointed General Manager of the road, which is one of the best conducted and most successful in Michigan.

A NATIONAL RAILROAD BUREAU.
To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 23.—The necessity of a National Railroad Bureau is daily becoming more apparent. The desperate efforts which have been made during many months past by the railroads to regulate themselves have been signal failures. Agreements have been made only to be broken. Contracts have been formed only to be violated. Pools have been establishonly to be violated. Pools have been established only to be dissolved. Commissioners have been appointed with no authority to enforce their commands. Committees have been selected with advisory powers only, and their advice has been rejected and despised. Conventions have been held, have passed brave resolutions, and adjourned; their resolutions have been disregarded, and their plans have become perfect abortions. Combinations have been made under obligation of most solemn promises, but even the strong cohesive power of public plunder has been unable to cement them together permanently.

Look at the convention of railroad managers which assembled last week in your city. It perhaps included a more brilliant array of

rairoad interests than any convention that had ever come together in this or any other country. It assembled apparently with a firm determination to remove existing difficulties, to establish uniform rates of freight, to do equal and exact justice among themselves, to adopt some regulations by which all should be governed, and to reduce their chaotic elements into some order and system.

But did they accomplish this result? Read your own comments upon the proceedings of this distinguished Convention:

In spite of the action taken at previous meetings, providing for the maintenance of rates and the establishment of pools from a number of Western points, the rates have been fearfully out doring the last two weeks. The fact is that none believe that the rates can be maintained in the fatter any better than they have been in the past, no matter what action the convention takes. Even if a pool from this city is perfected, and steps are taken to establish the old rates, it is believed that the agreements will only be maintained for a few weeks, and then the old difficulties will recur gain.

Commissioner Fink explained the object of the Convention to be the appointment of a joint committee from both Eastern and Western rottes, whose duty it should be to carry out the Eastbound pool and secure and enforce the maintenance of rates. Said Committee was formed, established rates for its own action, which were adopted by the Convention. It also framed resolutions concerning the establishment of rates and the formation of pools, which were also unanimously adopted by the Convention.

But the lines leading East from Peorla held a separate meeting, at which a long discussion ensued, and, when it became apparent that har-

But the lines leading East from Peorla held a separate meeting, at which a long discussion ensued, and, when it became apparent that harmony could not be secured, a resolution was adopted to submit the whole matter to the "High Joints" for arbitration.

The Chicago pools leading East also held a separate meeting, and, after discussion, it was finally proposed to submit the matter to arbitration: but a difficulty was experienced in deciding upon an arbitrator, and the meeting adjourned without having accomplished anything. The lines leading East from Milwaukee also met to adjust their difficulties, but they finally left the matter in statu quo. The Terre Haute roads, which decided some time ago to pool, also held a meeting, but failed to come to any agreement.

Waereupon you remark:

The Convention adjourned in the evening sine

The Convention adjourned in the evening sine die, and most of the railroad managers departed for their respective homes not over well satisfied with the results of the meeting. Everything remains in about the same chaotic condition as before, and the union of the first and second joints into a high joint is the only decisive thing accomplished.

into a high joint is the only decisive thing accomplished.

Now, what is the philosophy of this whole matter? It is simply this: The refircads are utterly incapable of controlling and governing themselves. They perceive the necessity of cooperation, and of some systematic combination by which their conflicting interests may be made to harmonize, but they are destitute of the power by which to enforce their own regulations. They are in a condition somewhat similar to that of our States under the old Articles of Confederation. They will continue as long as it is their interest to do so. But, when caprice or lack of judgment or a supposed benefit demands a dissolution of the combination, the combination will be dissolved. There is no superior force to compet them to recognize their obligations, or to protect the people against their exactions. They may select Commissioner Fisk to decide upon their claims, but what power has be to enforce his decisions? They may refer their conflicting demands to the "fligh Joint" to arbitrate, but how can the "High Joint" exercise any authority over these turbulent railroad barons, and compel them to submit to its judgment?

The fact is, the voluntary principle is not any

turbulent railroad barons, and compet them to submit to its judgment?

The fact is, the voluntary principle is not any more suitable to restrain railroads in their aggressions upon the rights of the public or in their quarrels among themselves than it is in restraining theves from plundering banks and criminals of every sort from trespassing upon the rights of individuals. the rights of individuals.

The strong, vigorous exercise of law adminis-

The strong, vigorous exercise of law administered by some paramount authority is as necessary in the one case as in the other. That authority must be administered by a Government whose territorial limits are as extensive as the railroad system itself. The bold, defiant, audacious attitude of railroad dictators with millions of money at their command can only be met by a power as resolute, as vigorous, and as wealthy as themselves.

a power as resolute, as vigorous, and as wealthy as themselves.

The recept meeting of railroad State Commissioners at Columbus, O., is a tacit admission that the railroad system is too extensive for State control. They met together for the purpose of considering what measures should be adopted in order to accombish the objects for which they were appointed. What they may hereafter recommend through their appointed committee, we cannot say, but their consultation must contemplate Congressional interterence it they mean business. They must admit that the railroad system has become too vast and extensive to be controlled by State laws; and the logic of their deliberations must look to the establishment of a National Railroad Bureau.

JERRY JENKS.

ITEMS. The Illinois Central Railroad has already sold Mexican commercial excursion from this city. Ten of these were sold yesterday. Some ten or fifteen more bave signified their intention to participate in the excursion. Among those that ave purchased tickets are several ladies. Commissioner Albert Fink will be in this city again Friday to assist the roads leading East from this city in completing their East-bound pool. The roads have not yet agreed upon per-centages, and the probabilities now are that the matter will be referred to Commissioner Fink for arbitration.

for arbitration.

E. Eilery, Receiver of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, yesterday filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States his report for the months of Sentember, October, and November, with the following showing: Balauce last report, \$1,738; receipts, \$88,725; disbursements, \$73,745; balance on hand, \$16,718.

\$73,745; balance on band, \$16,718.

Mr. Hugh Riddle, President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, states that the piece of land lying between Sherman street and the river and Polk and Taylor streets, just purchased by his Company for \$75,000, will be used for yard-room. The river front may be rented for business purposes. There is a probability that freight-houses will be built on the property at some future time. The Company had no particular use for it at present, but, it being in the market, and not wishing to let it fall into other hands, the Company thought best to purchase it, as the price paid for it is considered very low.

cher hands, the Company thought leaf to purchase it, as the price paid for it is considered very low.

Strousberg.

A cable dispatch stated the other day that the famous Dr. Strousberg had offered his creditors three cents on the dollar, and that it was likely to be accepted. Many of our readers will not dinary man. Born in 1825, a let most dinary man. Born in 1826, and to the burned States, where he gave let a prevent to London in 1835, and in his boyhood joined the Church of England. White a mere youth he dabblied in London journalism, and at 25 came to the United States, where he gave let a prevent he dabbled in London journalism, and at 25 came to the United States, where he gave let a prevent he dabbled in London journalism, and at 25 came to the United States, where he gave let a prevent he dabbled in London journalism, and at 25 came to the United States, where he gave let a prevent he dabbled in London journalism, and at 182 came to the United States, where he gave let a prevent he dabbled in London in Strousberg, having realized funds by buying some damaged goods and selling them at a heavy his moven in a new paper, and then went to Berlin as accept for an insurance company. A chance acquaintane with some English of a platfalists led to his becoming a contractor. He went from a second proper than the proper

becotiate the preliminaries of a marriage between King Alfonso and his cousin, the Princess Christine of Montpensier, the elder sister of the late Queen Mercedes and the younger sister of the late Queen Mercedes and the younger sister of the Countesse de Paris. She is very different in appearance from the young King's dimpled, girlish bride, being tall, thin, and angular, with a pointed nose of portentous dimension. But she is very graceful and elegant in carriage and address, and is said to be accomplished and intelligent, with far more force of character than was possessed by poor, pretty little Mercedes. I am told that the Spaniards are extremely anxious that their King should marry a lady of intellect and culture. They would much have preterred an alliance with the Princess Beatrice, all of Queen Victoria's daughters being remarkable for their intelligence and accomplishments; but that, of course, is out of the question, the Royal marriage laws of England forbidding any member of the Royal family to marry a Catholic, under pensity of forfeiting for themselves and their descendants all claims to the English throne.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUSYBODIES. New York, Dec. 24.—Kate Claxton is trouble again. In one part of her play she has a 3-months-old child in her arms. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children resterday ordered the child removed, and binter terday ordered the child removed, and binted that it was harshiy used and drugged, to keep it dulet. Claxton denies the drusging and rough usage, and says: "His parents are poor, and the child's salary (\$10 a week) is no doubt a great help to them. The child is very healthy, and a great pet with all of us."

MISS MAUD GRANGER. Special Dispute to The Tribune.

New York, Dec. 24.—The Sun says Miss Maud Granger, leading lady at the Standard Theatre, is quite iil, and her place is filled by another. She had had a tooth extracted, and was unconscious for several hours, from the effects of laughing-gas which she took. It was rumored that she was prostrated by a stroke

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Hard Times at the Capital-De Hard Times at the Capital—Decadence of Snobbery-Unsuccessful Real-Estate Specu-lations—The Diplomatic Corps—American Wives for Foreign Ministers—Brother Jonathan Proposes to Snub John Bull— Reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands— Good-By, Turkeys!—Blaine, Conkling, and Grant—Masonic—Christmas Cheer—Theat-

ricals.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The annual season of merriment and festivity is here again, but to many in this Capital it is not a merry Christmas. Hundreds of poor clerks, as they purchase their frugal gifts for loved ones at me, are haunted with the apprehension that another year may find them rotated out of their places. Our military aristocracy, which has for so many years exercised imperial sway in social life, sees the handwriting on the wall in the Burnside bill for razeeing and reconstructing the army, and they fear that before another Christmas-tide they will have been placed on the retired list, and deprived of their rations, quarters, fuel, and other "emoluments," as they call "pickings and stealings." But the most disconsolate are the families of the Snoddy and Veneer persuasion, who were in such high feather here under the reign of Boss Shepherd, and whose vanity led them to arrogantly style

hemselves THE REPUBLICAN COURT. Ostrich-like, these glittering moths forget that owed its existence to the contracts of its owner in army shoes; that another was the result of lucky speculations in petroleum; and that the Alaska fur contract provides the supplies for another. When a West-End would-be exclusive would not admit an industrious little writer for the press to her receptions, it was recalled that her father used to keep a popular tavern and mix drinks beaind his bar. Neither could it be banished from the memories of old stagers that the paternal parent of our millionaire banker was a worthy shoemaker of the Hibernian per-suasion, whose motto was

MEASURES, NOT MEN. But nearly every one of these highflyers has been brought to financial grief, and many a family which used to keep its French cook and butler now lives on the humblest fare, cooked by its maid-of-all-work. They almost all would merease their fortunes by speculating in Washington real estate, and that has gradually depr ciated until it is only worth a small fraction of what it was sold for five years since. Who wonders, then, that Washington society has the dumps, and that its "leaders" are doleful, now that the chimes of the coming Christmas break upon the ear through the clear, crisp wintry air. They are disappointed! Their vanities have tumbled down like rows of bricks, and they lie beneath them like the Titan upon whose heaving breast the gods of Greek mythology placed the weight of Ætna and the land of Sicily.

THE PALL IN REAL ESTATE

and they lie beneath them like the Titan upon whose heaving breast the gods of Greek mythology placed the weight of Ætna and the land of Sicily.

THE FALL IN REAL ESTATE

has borne heavily on many who were not in "society." Even the imperious Roscoe Corkling has been a sufferer to the tune of \$24,000, being the amount of a third mortgage on a piece of property which did not bring enough to satisfy the first and second mortages. Another victim is Mrs. Derby, the widow of that wittlest of army officers who wrote over the signature of "John Phonix." She was persuaded to invest her entire fortune, some \$60,000, under the direction of a resi-estate agent, and he has lost every dime of it, leaving her and her children penniless. The only

SUCCESSFUL LAND-SPECULATOR is the Secretary of the Treasury, who has covered a square of ground just north of the Capitol with cheaply-built rows of houses, which have been readily sold to Government clerks and others. Houses which cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000 can now be bought for half of those prices, and as for hotel property, why, with a few exceptions, it is a drug on the market. The old \$5-a-day prices can no longer be obtained, and those who will go up on the elevator to the upper story of the Ebbit House are now only charged \$2.50 per day.

THE CAPITOL-HILL PEOPLE

have been the greatest sufferers by the decline in real estate, and they have organized in the hope of obtaining a better supply of water, and the Congressional Library. A committee of 100 has been chosen to spudge-up Congress for an appropriation, and among them are those charming ladics, Mrs. Mary Cleumer, Mrs. Briegs, and Mrs. Lander. Is not this a recognition of woman's rights?

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS is unusually quiet this whiter. Sir Edward Thornton and the other Britishers are wearing crape on their hats for the Princess Alice, and probably lament her death all the more because it will keep her sister and husband—the Lornes, of Canada, you know—from coming down when our Vannty Fair gets into full blast after

The present himser from the Sandwich and and is Mr. Elisha H. Allen, who was born and raised in Maine, and who was at one time a Representative in Congress from that State. He is a dapper little gentleman, who is equally well posted on the interests of this country and of the islands which he represents, and he will work hard to prevent the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty.

Senor Dom Manuel de Zamacona, is really the most industrious and indestigable of the diplomats, and he works hard to maintain cordial relations with the United States. This is the more difficult because the agents here of the "outs" in Mexico wage secret war against the existing Government there, and onft no opportunity offers. It is rumored that we must lose

for the Sublime Porte is terribly hard up, and really its Legation here is of no possible use. If they must go, we shall all miss everybody's little friend, Rustem Effendi, who socaks a delicious polyglot mixture of Turkish, Eggish, French, Arabic, Italian, and Lingua Francia. He is a main is goutened, and his commetts on society here, as compared with that at Constantinople, should be taken down in short-hand and printed.

thropie, should be taken down in short-hand and printed.

CONGRESS HAS DEPARTED, with its train of officials and jobbyists, after a brief but industrious seasion. The only noteworthy feature in the Senate was the trit of Blaine, of Maine, with some half a dozen of the leading Southerners on his investigating resolution. Blaine is an orator,—a natural talker,—speech is to him no labor, but a delight. He has a commanding form, an intelligent countenance, unconscious gestures that say more than words, and a magnetic voice. No man understands better stirring-up the Southern Senators, and he can play upon their passions and purposes as a musician touches the stops of an organ or the keys of a pianoforte. Blaine finds that the older Senators display a little jealousy of him, and evidently are not yet ready to follow his lead, but this don't appear to trouble him any. His rival in the Senate and for the Presidency is that haughty and brilliant New Yorker,

Presidency is that haughty and brilliant New Yorker,

ROSCOM CONKLING,
who is equally skilled in the arts of parliamentarylite, and who is inspired by an ambition more powerful than his oratorical faculties. Defeated at Cucinnait, and deprived of his most powerful friends by the Administration, Conking has nevertheless secured his re-election, and he has the Republican leaders of the Empire State bound to him with hooks of steel. Whatever he may do meets with their approval,—his public actions accord with the natural desires of their hearts like the atrings of a well-tuned harp,—and he neither outrages their sentiments or contradicts their conceptions. But Conkling and Blaine are rivals of many years' standing, nor will either ever consent to the nomination of the other as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. This will not, however, prevent their working cordially, in double harness, for

THE RESTORATION OF GRANT to the Executive chair. Indeed there is a generally expressed desire here to have our Great Captain again at the helm of the Ship of State. He has an undying will to control the minds of men,—a universal and penetrating sympathy to connect his emotions with theirs, and that undying pouck which upholds all around him with undying courage. But it is as yet too soon to speculate much on the next Presidential election.

MASONIC MATTERS.

with undying courage. Due it is as yet too soon to speculate much on the next Presidential election.

MASONIC MATTERS.

The commanderies of Kuights Templar here are contemplating with pleasure their nilgrimage to Chicago in 1889, to attend the Triemial Conclave. The large number of soldiers of the recent War in the Departments, who have military tastes, who have no evening occupation, and who seek companionship, has enabled the commanderies to recruit their ranks with excellent material, and they will make a most creditable appearance in your city.

Gen. Albert Pike, the Grand Inspector General, and Dr. Mackey, the Grand Secretary of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Soutish Rite, are now residents of this city. The Rite has a hall for its working bodies, and a saite of rooms for its Grand Orlent, fitted up with a gradually increasing library, and portraits of those who have nearly at the thirty-third degree.

hall for its working bodies, and a suite of rooms for its Grand Orient, fitted up with a gradually increasing library, and portraits of those who have received the thirty-third degree.

NO EVENING PARTIES

bave thus far been given here this winter, but the Cabinet officers, Judges, and other notables have been dining and wining each other, and excellent dinners they were. When the ancient Israelites were fed on qualts at one time during their travels, it was considered remarkable, but our markets are filled with every variety of game-birds, from the stately swan to the juicy red-bird and the toothsome prairie-hen, while the ornithology of the poultry-pard is well represented by every gallinaceous variety, from \$20 turkeys to tough old hens. Then we have venison from the mountains, fish from all along the coast, South-Down mutton from the Valley of Virginia, Shore-Horn cattle from the Dunegrass regions of Kentucky, and a profusion of vegetables and fruit from everywhere. Verily, Washington is a famous place for Christmas cheer.

THEATRICALS

never flourish famously here. Mr. Ford, the Baltimore manager, owns both theatres, and sends over such secuery and performers as are necessary to support a succession of stars. Next week we are to have Katy Mahew in Bret Harte's "M'its?" at the National and "Humpty Dumpty" at the Opera-House. Murdoch is to becure the night after Christmas at Lincoln Hall, and with the new year Strakosch is to bring us Kelloug and Litta in opera. Mrs. Gen. Lander, who i arely appears on the stage now, is superintending the rehearsals for two smateur performances for a charitable object, and during Christmas-week there will be a number of private masquerades.

LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

Who the Bulldozers and Carpet-Baggers
Are—Experiences of a Refugee Woman.
Cincinnati Ganetic, Dec. 23.
A week or two ago a bright and intelligent roung mulatto woman, who had been separated from her husband by the October outrages in Tensas Parish, La., reached Chechnati and found refuge among friends. Her children, whom she brought with her, are also bright for their age, and all unite in stories of the outrages

from refuge among friends. Her children, whom she brought with her, are also bright for their age, and all unite in stories of the outrages in a simple, unvariabled manner which bear the impress of truth. Their stories, besides, are abundantly verified by letters received from Tensas since the outrages were committed.

Tensas Parish is la the northern part of Louisiana, and its lands are devoted almost entirely to cotton raising. It had a population in 1870 of 12,308 persons, of whom only 1,380 are white, and the remainder, 11,018, are colored. A good number of the colored people own and operate small farms, others operate plantations on shares with the white owners, but probably the larger number are employed on the large plantations as field hands. Probably a good majority of the colored population can read and write. Many own horses and other stock, and, with the exception of those who work on shares, and who are not as expert with figures as the land-owners at settling time, have been getting along well, acquiring a little means and educating their children.

The colored people, as might be snoposed, are all Republicans, and, of course, the parish is Republican by a vote of about eight to one, In addition to the colored "Republican vote is an important white Republican vote, composed of some of the oldest, wealthiest, and most respectable planters in Louisiana. Our informant knew of on Republicancarpet-baggers in Tensas." Are there no carpet-baggers in Tensas?" our reporter queried.

"Yes, but they're all Democrats. They're mostly clothing and notion dealers from around here, and they're the worst and meanest buildozers in the whole parish."

So that aliens and strangers probably do sometimes interfere in matters in which they have no vital concern.

Among the prominent Republicans of the marish our informant named Mr. James Douglass, an old-time slaveholder of considerable wealth, who has remained a warm and true friend of the colored men, and given them protection against many forms of ourlage. Dr. Wenthe

in the cotton-fields, on the road, or at their homes. The number killed at this time is estimated at thirty-five. Yet the Judge, in his report of the affair to Gov. Nicholis, stated that with a nose of three men he went down to the selighborhood of Fairfax's and succeeded in proserving order?

The colored people became aroused for their safety, and assembled to the number of 250, the majority armed, to defend themselves. A truce of a day or two followed, is which Cordell's party secured a few of the leading colored men and forced them to sign a call to their brethren for peace and the laying down of arma. Cordell meanwhile had sent for reinforcements, and between 250 and 450 arrived about the time the colored men were stolen in their houses while the colored men were at work. The grocers were threatened on pain of death to sell no more ammunition to colored men, and the desperadoes proceed on a third raid.

The re inforcements were from other parishes in the State, and from Arkanasa and Mississippt. Many were armed with eight and sixteen shooting carbines, and they dragged with them besides a small cannon, taken from the steamer Robert Lee at Bruin's Lake. In pure wantonness they shot down and killed five colored men at the lake who had no knowledge whatever of the troubles. The mounted and armed men rods with nooses of rope slung around their waiss to hang colored men when that suited their convenience. The bummers followed on foot for plunder. The leading colored men mounted their horses and burried away. The poor and timid were frightened into the woods. Toe poor women and children, compelied to support themselves in the fleids during the absence of their natural protectors, were left at the merry of the outlaws.

Wherever the bummers and scalawage found horses or arms on the premises of the thrifty colored men, who ignored a command to dou't he had to the motify crowd, was instantly shot. A little girl in the cotton-fields who was a parsued tone was protally the older, were treated similarly.

An oat to sol

ADULTERATED SUGAR. New York, Dec. 24.—President Chandler submitted to day to the Board of Health a report on the alleged adulteration of sugars, in which he states that in two ounces of yellow and coffee augars he had found as much as violute of metal. Although he does not say the quantity of adulterative compounds is large coough to be injurious, he declares the adulteration unnecessary, and stamps it as frauds upon the public at large.

HYMENEAL.

DECATUR, III., Dec. 24.—James F. Sounders, Cashier of the Wabash Railway at St. Louis, was married here this evening to Miss Alphena Wayne, a very beautiful young lady, well known in society circles. The presents were many and costly. The couple will reside in St. Louis, leaving for that place to-morrow.

The Moffett System.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 21.—There have been many statements in regard to the aforfett system of taxation and its result in Virginia, but the following, published this day, is the only thing bearing the official stamp, and even this, in some slight particulars, is based upon extimates made by the Auditor:

if you will, but be sure to use Sozodowt regut away, in order to carry off its injurious effects about the feeth. All candy-eaters should carry Sozodiant with them if they wish to keep their teeth sound. CLOAKS AND DOLMANS.

Tremendous Sacrifice! Splendid Cloaks!

Elegant Dolmans! The purchase at a sacrifice of 3.000 Ladies' Fashionable Cloaks and Dolmans from a New York Factory enasies us to offer inducements of an extraordinary character.

5.8.00 Cloth Cloaks for \$5.00.
\$15.00 Cloth Cloaks for \$5.50.
\$25.00 Cloth Cloaks for \$5.50.
\$25.00 Cloth Dolmans for \$5.00.
\$518.00 Cloth Dolmans for \$0.00.
\$519.00 Cloth Dolmans, \$15.00.
\$519.00 Cloth Dolmans, \$15.00.
\$519.00 Dolmans, \$15.00.
\$619.00 Cloth Bacques, \$7.00.
Elegant Cloth Sacques, \$7.00.
Elegant Cloth Sacques, \$9.00.
Elegant Cloth Sacques, \$9.00.
Fur-lined Circulars, \$50.00.
C. O. D. Goods sent C. O. D., with privalege of examination before payment.

R. T. MARTIN,

265 and 267 STATE-ST.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Dredging at Rock Island Rapids.

DUBLICATE SEALED PROPOSALS of the received by the undersigned until 2:30 p. m., Jan. 21 1-73, for dredging broken rock from the bought of the Missispi on the Rock Island Rapids.

For a.. information apply to y. U. FARQUIIAR, Major of Engineers.

Remittances of Exchange to New York--The Stock Market.

The Produce Markets Steadier-Provisions Moderately Active, and Quite Firm.

Wheat Better-Other Grain Easy, and All Brendstuffs Very Quiet.

FINANCIAL. Gold was quoted at par in New York, but actual transactions were at split rates-1-32 to 3-64. In Chicago, New York gold exchange was 100% and

Government bonds were weak. The 10-40s ad-ranced %, to 107%. The rest of the list was un-

changed and dull.

The offerings of foreign exchange were small,
There are some large orders here for grain, but
they cannot be filled on account of the rates of
freight and the scarcity of winter wheat. The Sterling grain and commercial bills were 480

Sterling grain and commercial oils were 482% and 488%. Posted rates remain the same.

Consols were firmer at 94 7-16. The Bank of England gained \$1,400,000. The London Times referred as follows in its financial column to the West of England Bank failure:

A second heavy blow has been inflicted upon benking interests by the suspension of the West of England and South Wales District Bank, announced in the Times of this morning. The catastrophe, which has been looked for any time our-ing the past week, has no doubt been hartened by the indiscretion on the part of some of those to whom the bank has applied in London for assistance. After what has occurred in connection with the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank it is very unlikely that any one would leave his money with an institution that was generally known in the city, as was the case during the past week, to be going from one bank to the other to obtain help, and every precaution should, consequently, be taken to keep such applications secret. The West of England and South Wales Bank was established in 1834, and had at the date of stoppage fortp-eight branches and agencies, a capital of £1,000,000. Of which £750,000 was paid up by over 2,000 partners. Last year new branches were opened at Clevedon, Paignton, and Watchet. The note issue is £83,535, and that are reserve £150,000. No trustworthy information can yet be given as to the probable results of luquidation.

The main feature of Chicago business was the large amount of exchange orcered to New York on country accountry accou

large amount of exchange ordered to New York on country account to meet collizations according Jan. 1. The currency receipts and shipments are light. Currency was ordered from New York by the Chi-

Rates for time loans are 8@10 per cent, and for call

Tank clearings, \$3,000,000.

A correspondent writes as:

The Nation, in a recent article setting forth the advantages of the National banking system of the United States and the defects of the English system, presents facts deduced from the sinual report of the Comptroller of the Corrency which will be read with much interest. It appears that at the end of fifteen years since its establishment, and after a cries of unexampled severity, the entire lesses snetained by the public from the operation of over 2,000 banks, have been less than aux and a half millions of dollars. The provision of the law requiring one-tenin of the net earnings to be set aside as a surplus fund has been most salutary in its operation. Out of this surplus the banks have charged off \$64,000,000, and are still able to maintain an aggresste surplus of \$118,000,000, being more than 25 per cent on their paid up capital. Not a dollar has been lost to oill-holders, while under the State system the Comptroller states the average loss to bill-holders alone at 5 per cent on the circulation issued, or about \$16,000,000.

The saving in domestic exchange under the National tanking system is immense, and is estimated by the Comptroller at from \$20,000,000. The saving the domestic exchange under the National tanking system is immense, and is estimated by the Comptroller at from \$20,000,000. The saving the domestic exchange under the hatomated by the Comptroller at from \$20,000,000 to \$60,000,000. Between New York and Chicago, Chicimant and St. Louis the former rates of 1 to 1½ per cent are now reduced to an average of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. The increases security of the stockholders and the guaranty of the Federal Government, are pledged for their ultimate redenation. There are seme features of the special which need attantion, and are not allinguity into the character of the assets held by the banks, particularly their bills receivable, would be a salutary amendment to the diunies of fxaminers. It can nardly be expected that the perachial o

Eric. It was reported that strong parties were buying. The price advanced from 19% to 20%. The third rail on the New York, Lake Eric & The third rail on the New York, Lake Erie & Western is now laid, and this important road brought into connection with the standard gauge of the country. Negotiations are progressing with reference to the Atlantic & Great Western Road, and it is probable that important changes will occur. By the connections now formed, and with the confidence imparted by its successful extreation from oid embarrassments, the Company confidently expect largely increased earnings, and the stock, which is firmly held in anticipation of this result, steadily advances. Large purchases were stock, which is firmly held in anticipation of this result, steadily advances. Large purchases were made to-day, and the price advanced 1 per cent from the opening quotations. An exchange says:

"A review of the Erie's report of operations for the year ending Sept. 30 shows an increase of about 3½ per cent in the total traffic over the preceding year, —an increase of 1½ per cent in working expenses, resulting in an increase of no less than 20 per ceut in the net earnings, which, under the circumstances,—a great decrease in the coal traffic which pays better than the average freight) and probably no great increase in local traffic and extremely low rates for about the months' business on East-bound freight,—is a decidedly favorable showing. The net earnings are the largest since 1872-73. When they were reported as much greater than the yealty were. The net earnings of the whole property for the past six years were reported as follows:

ad as follows:

1972-78....\$6, 371, 764 | 1875-73.....\$3, 621, 230

1873-74.....\$6, 371, 764 | 1875-73.....\$3, 621, 230

1873-74.....\$6, 371, 764 | 1877-75.....\$5, 161, 641

When interest is resumed on all the bonde issued and authorized it will amount, with rentals of leased lines, to about \$5, 000, 000 a year, which is shown to have been more than covered by the re-

Northwestern gold bonds were 102%, St. Paul linking Funds 101%, and Burlington & Cedar The following shows the finctuations of the active

STOCES.	Closing Monday.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest	Closing
N. Y. Central	110%	111	7114	7114	11094
Lake Shore	8:14	8.05	0.44	Gute	6056
C. & N. Western.	4.106	41176	4:196	4846	4834
M. & st. Paul	76	76	76	7896	7596
Do preferred	711	2 12	7914	3476	3434
C. R. I. & Pacifie	31096	11:94	11984	11954	11004
Illinois Central.	78	*******	*** ****	77%	******
C., B. & Quincy.	107%	108	*******	*****	10814
Chicago & Alton.	100	78%	******	******	7859
Union Pacific	60816	00%	2006	001/	*******
Erie	1054	1/6/4	2009	1932	2014
Wabash Raliway	21	20%			20%
Ohio & Mles	796	794	******	******	794
C., C., C. 4 ind.	3274	83%	3334	3316	3354
H. & St. Jo	3212	13	******	*******	175
Do preferred	34	10	**** ***	******	13%
Del. & Hudson	87	3714	*******	*******	3714
D., Lack. & West.	43	43	4:314	4236	4334
N. J. Central	3414	3436	3434	33%	3:194
W. Union Tel	25.396	9314	98%	8016	9314
A. & F. Tei	25		*******	****	26
COIN QUOTATIONS.					

iver dollars were 100% in currency, FOREIGN MXCHANGE.
Sorty days. Biolic 4504 450

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Gold par. Carrying rates 62% per cent. Borrowing rates flat. Governments were generally steady. Railroad bonds were firm.

Railroad bonds were firm.
State securities were dull.
Stocks were exceedingly dull to-day, except for Northwestern shares and Erie. The forme: declined % for common and % for preferred, but closed at a fractional recovery. Erie advanced 14, but closed at a slight reaction. Finetuations in the remainder of the list unimuortant Transactions argregated 99,000 shares, of which 32,000 were Erie, 4,000 Lake Shore, 27,000 Northwestern common, 10,000 preferred, 5,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Lackawanna, 5,000 New York Central, 2,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 Union Pacific, and 1,000 Western Union.

Money marget active at 2@6, closing at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6.
The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed \$347,000. Customs receipts, \$248,000.
Clearings, \$7,000,000.

Clearings. \$7,000,000.
Sterling exchange, sixty-days, quiet at 4821/4;
sight, 488%.
GOVERNMENTS.
New 5a
New 56 105% 10-408
Coupons, 67s
Coupons, 686 106% Currencies 119%
New 456410636
W. U. Telegraph ex diy 83% C., C., C. & I 33%
Quicksilver 12 New Jersey Central 33%
Outchellyar ofd 22te Rock Island 1994
Pacific Mail. 145 St. Paul. 5434 Maripote. 1081 St. Paul. pfd. 72-3 Maripose. pfd. 1035 Wabash 2.05
Maripose 1031 St. Paul, pfd 72/4
Mariposa, pfd103% Wabash
Wells, Farco & Co 8-4 Terre Haute 14
American Express 48 Terre Haute, pfd 5
U. S. Express 43% Chicago & Alton 78%
N. V. Control
N. Y. Central
Frie n/4 99 D L & W 43
Hariem
Michigan Central 7114 Misseuri Pacific 154
Panama
Union Pacific, ex. div 68% Hannibal & St. Joe 13% Lake Shore
Illinois Central 78 C. P. bonds
C. & Pittsburg 8214 U. P. bonds 100%
Northwestern 486 U. P. Land Grant 109
Northwestern, pfd 75% U. P. Sinking Funds. 107%
STATE BONDS.
Tennessee fis, old 3614 Virginia 6s, new 26
Tennessee 6s new 30% Missouri 6s106%
The same and address to the same and the sam
SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24Following were the

closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha 13 Hale & Norcross 11%

Alta 556 Jelia Consolidated 3

Beicher 35, Justice 356

Best & Belcher 178, Mexican 316

Best & Belcher 178, Mexican 316

Best & Belcher 178, Mexican 316

Caledonia 254 Ophir 384

California 50 Overman 395

Consol Virginia 80 Savage 395

Crown Point 37 Sterra Nevada 485

Eureka Consolidate 1 378 Sterra Nevada 485

Eureka Consolidate 1 378 Sterra Nevada 485

Grand Fries 250

VIRGINIA CITY

Special Discoulch to The Tribuna 486

VIRGINIA CITY

VIRGINIA CITY

Dec. 24 — The north drift on the 2, 200 foot level of the Sterra Nevada mine shows ore of good quality to-day.

NEW OKLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
Sight exchange on New York % discount. LONDON, Dec. 24.—Consols, money, 94 7-16; account. 94%.
American securities—Reading, 12%; Erle, 19%; Erie, preferred, 32.
United States bonds—67s, 104%; new 5s, 108%;

I	Panis, Dec. 24.—Rentes, 110f 97%c.	9198
I	REAL ESTATE.	
l	The following instruments were filed for	recor
ı	Tuesday, Dec. 24:	1
1	West Twentleth st, 175 ft wof Wood st. n f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 24 (Melchor Enttinger	
١	West Twentieth st. 150 ft w of Wood st. n f. 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 23 (Malchor Rattinger	- 20
ı	Dayton st. 150 ft s of Sophia st. e f. 50x125 ft.	
١	dated Dec. 28 (Charles O. B. Brockway to	
!	Samuel S'oyer). Rebecca st, 72 ft w of Paulina st. s f, 48x124	10
١	ft, improved, dated Dec. 23 (Vaciar Slapak to Frank Cleak)	1,35
١	dated Dec. 20 (William R. Page et al, to Pat-	37.2
L	rick Balley)	
١	f, 160x128 ft, with 43x110 6-10 ft adjoining on Poik st, with all improvements, dated Nov.	
Į.	7 (Miles Davenoor: to Robert B. Engell)	42,00
ı	Hermitage av, 120 e-10 fts of West Polk st, w f. 16 x 126 ft, with 43x 116 6-10 ft adjoin-	0.34
1	ing on Polk st, with all improvements, dated Dec. 18 (Robert B. Encell to John B. Shaw).	35,00
ı	Miliard av. a e cor of Twenty-third st. w f. 75x 124 ft. dated Nov. 12 (E. A. and A. C. Mill-	-
١	ard to L. Smith Hobart)	1,00
ı	Milwaukee av, 145 ft n w of Wabansia av, s w f, 22x10) ft, with other property, dated Dec.	
1	15 (Joan J. Chase to T. J. McGuire)	1,00
1	George A. Hamiston)	
ı	denile w mammon,	

COMMERCIAL. otations for December delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days: .. 2.45@2.75 2.40@2.75

the leading articles of produce in this city dur ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock o

Egis[14404-151	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
A. 188, 125, 119	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	12,476		9,042	
Wheat, bu	109, 198		8, 284	
Corn. bu	78, 258			
Cats, bu	2×, 223		.1 20, 295	*******
Rye, bu	4.10-6			
Barley, Du	14,808		22 253	
Grass seed, lbs	91.610			
F. seed, lbs	28,000	*******	79 674	*****
B. corn, lbs	2.3.0	**** *****	34 792	*****
C. meats, lbs.,	738, 210		5,842,505	
Beef, bris			410	
Lard, lbs		********	1 mos 147	
Tailow, los	41 793			******
Butter, lbs	140 000	**** *****	148, 361	*******
D. house No				*******
Live hogs, No.		*********		
Cattle, No.				*** ****
Sheep, No	2,100	*******		****
Hides, lbs	017 2119	*******	**********	****
Woo!, lba				**** ****
Pota ses. bu		********		**** ****
		********		****
Coal, tons	1,200			
Hav, tons	8,247			* . ** ****
Lumber. m ft.	110			**** ****
Shingles, m	470	*****	1,474	
Salt, bris	820	******	420	*******
Poultry, Ba		********		
Poultry, coops.	248,001	******	112,280	
Game, pkgs	42	*******		**** ****
Eugs. pkus	100		54	*******
.Cheese, bxs	701	*******	1.973	
G. apples, bris	1.094	1205-012-0761	104	

G. apples, bris 1,034 194 184 18 Withdrawn from store during Monday for city

The following grain was inspected into store in is city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 amber heat, 2 cars No. 2 red, 1 car No. 3 do, 3 cars ixed wheat, 16 cars No. 2 hard do, 67 cars No. 2 spring, 84 cars No. 3 do, 34 cars rejected (906 wheat); 37 cars high mixed corn, 16 cars new do, 11 cars new mixed, 94 cars No. 2 corn, 4 cars rejected (162 corn); 17 cars white oats, 11 cars No 2 mixed, 1 car no grade (29 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye. 7 cars No. 2 do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 6 cars No. 3.do, 19 cars extra do (26 barley). Total. 436 cars, or 180,000 bu. Inspected out: 39,499 bu wheat, 34,270 bu corn, 2,366 bu oats 13,809 bu

There will be no meeting of the Board of Trade There will be no meeting of the Board of Trade or the Call Board to-day. Farthermore, both bodies have suspended their afternoon exercises till the day after the New Year, though the Call Board-room will be open till 3 o'clock for the accommo-dation of members who wish to see telegrams and

room will go open till 3 o'clock for the accommodation of members who wish to see telegrams and compare notes.

The following were among the direct exports from this city hast week on through bills of lading to foreign ports: 2,625 pris flour, 77,378 bu whest, 17,220 bu corn. 100 bris pork. 800 other pkgs do, 21,295 borse meats, 13,330 cases canned do, 11,340 tes lard, 2,445 other pkgs do, 844 bris beef, 225 bris tongues, 1,254 pkgs butter and cheese, 1,680 bris sallow, 1,050 bris salcohol, 558, 889 be oil cake, 243,735 lbs seeds, 2,324 bris catmeal, 755 bris corn-meal, 119,836 lbs cotton.

The leading produce markets were very slow yesterday, and most of them were steady. The cable report from Great Britain contained little except three separate announcements that the markets there were "quite of a holiday character," and people here were disposed to follow suit. The storm had not prevented either grain or live stock from coming in as freely as desired by buyers, but it did keep off the floor a good many members who reside in the suburbs, and could not get into the city till about noon. Those who were on the floor did little business, the pils being at times entirely deserted, and there was not

enough disposition to trade to work any material change in prices. The greatest interest was exhibited in provisions; after that came wheat; and the other markets were mostly neglected.

Dry-goods were in restricted demand and were stendy at unchanged prices. There was less doing to groceries than of late, but prices were well supposed all around, and coffees were stronger. The dried-iruit market was reported quiet, with no quotable variation in values. Fish were ordered very sparingly. Canned goods were quiet and generally steady. There were no changes in the butter and choses markets. Leather, tobacco, oils, paints, and colors, were quoted as before.

The lumber market was steady, with moderate sales to the river merchants chiefly. The cold weather interferes with trade, but a good many orders are coming in from points that are lightly stocked

are coming in from points that are lightly stocked and favored with low freights. The demand for wool, seeds, broom-corn, and hay was light, and no material changes in prices were noticed. The sales of hides were fair at recent prices. The

Grain. F	lour. beef.	hog
700		The state of
.33	.66 .88	200
.35	.70 .90	30 Dele
-	named for	rail as
mere were	nemed 101	
C 2 2 1	. Flour	w 23 Ja
ne rag	a, burrels.	Oral
	\$1.39%	58
715	1.59	
6614	1.52	63
understo	od that cor	cession
ald be obta	ined by ship	pers, b
ed by part	ies who talk	ed abo
1 1 C C C	4,50,00,00	15.000
ed by part	ies who talk	ed abo
֡	understo	57% \$1.30% 6-31 1.58% 71% 1.52

Drc. 21, 1878. 389 9, 807 113, 467 4, 569 25, 780 11, 287 781 11, 319 4, 454, 278 480, 168 124, 550 1, 087 86, 800 White winter.
No. 1 red winter.
No. 2 red.
No. 1 smber.
No. 2 amber.
No. 3 winter.
No. 1 smring.
No. 2 spring.
No. 3 spring.
Hejected winter 5, 128, 022 Total..... 25, 462 39,847 Total...
Rys—
No. 1...
No. 2...
Rejected...
No grade... 407, 128 409,081 1,973 206.272 11,749 2,395 184,191 10,264 Total ... 38,636 11.812 446,7-3 2,761 9,413 53,596 157,048 184,332 2,710 103,553 20,333 724,908 12,809 989

.. 1, 172, 015: 1, 210, 696 Total of all grades in store, 9, 060, 977 ou. These figures show an increase during last week of 214, - 372 bu wheat, 250, 506 bu corn, 23, 144 bu rye; and Total increase, 447, 398 bu.

rd	28.085 bu rejected do (56,085 wh No. 2 corn, 77,293 bu high mixed do. 3, 125 bu new mixed, 12,711 b 983 corn); and 25,685 bu No. 2 or	eat); 180 d, 35, 419 u rejecte), 435 br
00	The following were the stocks of wankee:		in Mil-
50	No. 1 spring, hard No. 1 spring, regular	2,699	161, 496
00	No. 2 spring, regular	378, 307 141, 722 321, 0-9	54, 704 54, 704
	Rejected	30, 273	19 455

	No. 2 spring, regular	7 54.65, 7
100	No. 3 spring, regular 141.72	
	No. 4	
	Rejected 30,27	
25	Special bin 90,80	
	Win'er No. 2 16,7	76
8 2	Mixed 31	1
25	Aflost 321,0	90
		200
	Total2,344, 2:	
00	Also, 28, 876 bu corn, 125, 140 bu oata, 566 ley and 84, 752 bu rye.	, 339 bu ba
	VISIBLE SUPPLY.	
00	Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, give	
~	lowing as the quantities of wheat ar	d corn i
	store Dec. 21 at several points:	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
-	Store Dec. 21 at several points.	

ley and 84, 752 bu rye.		53004 3139
. VISIBLE SUI	PPLY.	
Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this	city gives	the fol-
lowing as the quantities of		corn in
store Dec. 21 at several point	:8:	
Location.	Wheat.	Corn.
Chicago.	5, 398, 479	2, 218, 429
Milwauked	2, 344, 225	29,876
New York	3,875,000	3, 195, 000
Baltimore		254, 127
Philadelphia		272, 396
Boston		287,855
Oswego		763,842
Buffalo		3, 782
Toled2		340,000
Montreal		116, 458
Toronto		********
Kansas City		162,000
St. Louis.		452, 940
Indianapolis		28,000
Peoria	2,205	15, 234
Duluth	137,500	*******
Albany	1.200	18,300
Afloat in New York		641,240
itail shipments for week	1, 329, 437	.455, 695
Total	19.444.400	9, 487, 214
Dec. 14, 1874	19,712,811	10, 281, 286
Dec Ou 1077	\$40 COSAL 7-27	8 9.40 5.70

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Dec. 24.—Receipts—Flour, 16, 408 brls; wheat,
163, 350 bu; corn, 22,050 bu; oats, 11,600 bu;
corn-meal, 414 pkgs; rre, 3,768 bu; barley, none;
malt, none; pork, 1,565 brls; beef, 3,826 pkgs; at meats, 4,681 pkgs; lard, 3,695 pkgs; whisky, , 506 brls. Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 12, 000 pris:

CRAIN ON PASSAGE The following table shows the quantit wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom Dec. 24, Dec. 17, Dec. 28, 1-78, 1-878, 1-877, 1-87

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following shows the receipts and shipm Total.... GOODS RECEIVED

at port of Chicago Dec. 24, 1878: Field, Leiter & Co., 72 cases dry goods. Collections, \$2, 164, 15.

PROVISIONS. change in prices beyond a signt widening out or the charges for carrying from one month to another, and these transfers constituted a fair share of the business. There was little change in the jone of advices from other points, and the trading seemed to be chiefly local.

Mass Point—Advanced 35,35c per brion new, while old declined about 10c, with a considerable pressure to sell and little disposition to buy. Sales-were reported of 250 bris (old) at 26, 15; 70 bris do reported at 26, 25; 1,000 bris (new) seller January at \$7.50@7.52]4; 18,500 bris seller February at \$7.60@7.63; and 2,230 bris seller March at \$7.70@7.75. Total 22,070 bris. The market dosed steady at \$6. 125696. 15 for old spot; \$7. 50 for ner do: \$7. 5067. 52% seller January: \$7. 62567. 65 for Feb ruary; and \$7.725697. 75 for March.

do: \$7.50@7.62% seller January; \$7.62%@7.65 for February; and \$7.72%@7.75 for March.

Prime mess perk was quoted at \$8.75@7.00.

Land—Was fully 2%e per 100 lbs higher, with a fair volume of trading in the longer futures. Sales were reported of 500 tes seller January at \$5.42%@5.45; 9.250 tes seller February at \$5.50%@5.55; and 4,500 tes seller March at \$6.0085.62%. Total, 14,250 tes. The market closed steady at \$6.42% for seller December, \$5.42% and \$6.0085.62%. Total, 14,250 tes. The market closed steady at \$6.42% for seller December, \$5.42% and \$6.45% seller January, \$5.52%@65.55 for February, and \$5.60@5.62% seller March.

Max 13—Were a shade firmer, in sympathy with pork and lard, and met with a fair demand, but chiefly, in futures. Sales were reported of 70,000 fbs shoulders at \$2.45.90. and \$6.40 seller January; 250 baxes do at \$2.5562.60; 1,870,000 fbs short ribs at \$5.40 soot, \$6.42% and \$6.75 seller Aurit; 40,000 fbs long clears at \$3.55; 5.62% and \$6.40 soot of \$6.40 soot, \$6.45% and \$6.75 seller Aurit; 40,000 fbs long clears at \$3.55; 6.75,001 pes and \$0.00 fbs green hams (15 lbs) at \$4.5564.62%; 20,000 fbs (5.50%). The following were the prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts.

| Shoul- | Short | L. and | short | ders. | ribs. | S. cieurs. clears. rs. 2562/50.

acon quoted at 35684c for shoulders. 456845c for for rive. 456845c for short clears, 768c for hums, canvased and packed.

acanvased and packed.

mas. Sales were limited to 2:0 brls winters partly at \$4.50; 720 bris spring extras parily at \$3.0025.07%; and 10 bris buckwheat flour at \$4.00. Total, 960 brls. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, \$4.5025.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$3.75 64.25; good to choice pred winters, \$4.0024.50; prime to choice springs, \$4.0024.50; fair to good suring, \$4.5025.00; prime to choice springs, \$4.5024.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$4.5025.00; patent springs, \$4.0024.50; low grades, \$2.0023.00. Buckwheat flour, \$4.0024.50 per bri.

Bhan—Was insertive and nominally unchanged at \$7.5028.00 per ton.

Buan-Was inactive and nominally unchanged at \$5.5068.00 per ton.

Corn-Mgal-Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$11.00 on track.

SPRING WillEAT—Was very quiet, but a shade firmer, the market closing about \$5.20 ver the latest prices of Monday. The British markets were neglected for holiday reasons, and the decidedly mixed reports from New York indicated that fittle was doing there, while our receipts were only moderate in volume, but with very small shipments. The current receipts were taken as offered, No. 2 being steady, but the lower grades were weaker, shippers not caring to operate unless at a docided profit. There was only a light inquiry for futures. The short interest seemed to have filted about all they wanted, and there was little dealer to enter on new trades on this side of January. The market had not been so quiet for a long time previously, and the state of January operated at \$456, soil at \$6. and closed at \$156. Seller February soil at \$55, and the seller January operated at \$55, and at \$50, and \$5

BARLEY—Was again very quiet, and futures were nominal. The offerings were light. No. 2 sold lower, at 88% of 7 resh in A., D. & Co.'s, and 1880 in other houses. January No. 2 was quoted at 188% 490c and February at 98% 6851.00. No. 3 in A., D. & Co.'s sold at 430c. Extra 3 was quoted at 52% cscller 870 fantary, and 53% dor February. Cash extra 3 was nominal 45 (25% 63%). Samples were quiet. Cash saics were reported of 880 bu No. 2 at 188% 895(2; 4.20 bu No. 3 at 436; 2,400 bu by sample at 4468700 on track. Total, 4,400 bu.

BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and easy. Pollowing are the quotations: Pine green carpet bruan, 3%@4c; green hurl, 35c; red-tipped hurl, 3c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it, 31,66346: red-tipped do, 23,663 3c: inferior, 13,6634c: crooked, 16234c.
BUTTER-The market was without new features.
There was not much doing saide from supplying the current wants of the local trade, and therefore the

There was not much doing aside from supplying the current wants of the local trade, and therefore the sales were chiefly of good to fancy grades. We still quote as follows: Creamery, 20@25c; good to choice dairy, 14@20c; medium, 11@25c; inferior to common, 5@10c; roil butter, 9@15c.

BAGGING-Was again quoted dull, with prices showing no change. Orders were filled at the annexed quotations: Stark, 25c; Brighton A, 224c; Lewiston, 20kc; Clutter Creek, 199c; Americaa, 18c; buriana, 4 and 5 bu, 12@14c; gunnics, single, 14@15c; double, 25 and 5 bu, 12@14c; gunnics, single, 14@15c; doubl

Fish—in this market there were no changes. Trade was lifeless, and values were nominally unchanged. We again quote as follows: No. 1 whitefish, per 4-br. 83.50; family whitefish, \$1.7561.90; trout, \$2.9063.00; mackorel, extra mess. \$4-orl, \$12.50; do. No. 1 shore, \$10.70; do. No. 1 bay, \$7.006 do. No. 1 shore, \$10.70; do. No. 1 bay, \$7.006 do. No. 1 shore, \$10.70; do. No. 1 bay, \$7.006 do. No. 2 shore, \$4.5065.00; No. 2 bay, \$8.5066.00; large family, \$4.75; fat family, do, new, \$4-br!, \$3.068.25; No. 1 bay, kits, \$1.1061.20; do. medium, \$1.006.1.00; family shore, \$1.5063.75; compressed cod. 60; father family, \$4.75; fat family, \$4.75; fat family, \$4.75; fat family, \$6.50; do. 1.10; family shore, \$1.100; do. 1.10; do. 1.10; family shore, \$1.5063.75; compressed cod. 60; father family, \$1.506.10; do. 1.10; family shore, \$1.506.10; do. 1.10; shore, \$1.506.10; shore, \$1.506.10; do. 1.10; do

nuts, 5605c; tennessee at, 5,980c; virginis do, 68

586.

GREEN FRUITS-Were in fair small order request,
but the intense cold hindered the filling of orders. The
brices exhibited no change of invortance: Arnles,
\$1,582.00 per bri; tranher tes, cultivated, \$5.0067.00
per bri; Californis pears, \$3,2583.75 per box; coast
oranges, \$5.0088.50 per bri; box oranges, \$3.0088.50;
Valencia do, \$5.260.00 per case; Plorida do, \$4.00
per box of 150; lemos, \$4.5085.50 per box.
GROCELILES-ONLY a high outsiness was doing in this
department of trade, both the city and country orders
showing a failing off from last week. Prices u nearwent
no quotable change, though offices were sensibly armer,
in sympathy with the Rio and New York markets. We
quote: quote: Rice-Carolina, #146714c: Louisiana, 667c; Rangoon, 646'40. COPER—Mendaling, Java, 276'29c: O. G. Java, 24'46 25c: choice to fancy itio, 17'46'15'4c: good to prine, 1661'7c: common to fair, 13'46'14'4c: reasting, 126

16917c; common to fair, 13%444xc; roasting, 1241
234c.
Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 10910%c; crushed, 9349
10c; granulated, 05@59c; powdered, 05@695c; of the sugars of the sug

cholec, 438-30: common molasses, 30335c: black strap, 243-5c. Sproga-Allapice, 193-194c: cloves, 403-5c; cassia, 24325c; pepper, 193-615c; nuturegs, No. 1, 203-3c; Calcutta ringer, 836c. So. 48-True Blue, 503-5c; blue llly, 535-5c; white lly, 56: 88 von imperial, 5c; German mottled, 54:35-5c; peach blossom, 6c.

ner bul.
TRY AND GAME—Turkeys were in good deand higher. Other poultry was easy, especially
as, which seemed to be overabundant. Gaine
seemed to be overabundant.
Gaine Gaine Gaine
seemed to be overabundant.
Seemed to be overabundant.
Seemed to be overabundant.
Seemed to be overable overabundant.
Seemed to be overabundant.
S

LIVE ST	OCK.		
CHICAG	0.		
Receipts. ondayesday		Hogs. 26,980 30,000	204 500
Total me time last week eck before last	5, 629 9, 445 6, 688	68,980 85,157 40,654	704 2,754 2,360
Shipments. onday		3,316	

All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 hs for each piggy sow and 80 hs for each stag.

No. As. Prics, No. As. Prics, No. As. Prics, 102...369 \$2.80 | 62...352 \$2.55 | 75...219 \$2.50 | 24 ...290 2.75 | 26 ...307 2.55 | 57...2.19 \$2.50 | 24 ...290 2.75 | 26 ...307 2.55 | 57...2.19 \$2.50 | 24 ...290 2.75 | 25 ...368 2...55 | 51...302 2.50 | 63...321 2.75 | 35...368 2...55 | 82...273 2.50 | 63...321 2.75 | 35...368 2...55 | 83...273 2.50 | 63...321 2.75 | 35...368 2...55 | 83...273 2.50 | 63...321 2.75 | 35...368 2...55 | 83...273 2...50 | 63...321 2.75 | 35...368 2...55 | 32...294 2...50 | 63...321 2.75 | 35...368 2...55 | 63...259 2...50 | 77...308 2...70 | 41....74 2...55 | 23....272 2...50 | 77...308 2...70 | 42...341 2...55 | 60...259 2...50 | 77...308 2...70 | 64...384 2...55 | 60...259 2...50 | 77...308 2...70 | 64...384 2...55 | 60...259 2...50 | 77...308 2...70 | 64...384 2...55 | 60...259 2...50 | 77...308 2...70 | 64...384 2...55 | 64...284 2...50 | 65...378 2...55 | 71...271 2...50 | 72...308 2...70 | 64...384 2...55 | 74...244 2...50 | 64...384 2...65 | 65...778 2...55 | 71...271 2...50 | 72...308 2...70 | 73...319 2...55 | 74...244 2...50 | 64...384 2...65 | 65...778 2...55 | 71...271 2...50 | 72...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...70 | 73...308 2...20 | 73...308 2...20 | 73...308 2...20 | 73...308 2...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73...20 | 73..

active at \$3.00-64.25.

KANBAS GITT.

Special Dissorich to The Tribune.

KANBAS CITT. Mo., Dec. 24.—The Price-Current reports receipts 113; shipments, none; dull; native shippers, \$3.000-85; native stockers and feeders, \$2.5000-815; wintered and coursed for the stockers and feeders, \$2.5000-815; wintered and course for the stockers and feeders, \$2.5000-815; wintered and course fair to choice packing, \$2.1002-30; lebit shipping, \$1.7502.00.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN.

SA.006.44.0044.25.

HOOS—Western fair swine, live, \$3.5003.75.

SHEEF AND LANNE-Recoipts, 3.531; sales in lots, \$3.0004.30 each; extra \$3.7508.00, or from 3c to 5c per lb.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO. BUFFALO. BUFFALO. BUFFALO. Dec. 24, —CATTLE—Receipts, 1,632; market fairly setive; no shipments.

SHREF AND LARBS—Receipts, 2,400; no transactions; 30 cars unsold.

Hous—Receipts, 4,715; light local trade in heavy grades at \$2.673,62.673; fully 80 cars unsold. DRY GOODS.

FOREIGN CITIES. Trade: Liverpool, Dec. 24-11:30 a. m.-Flour, 18@228: rinter, 28 8d@9s; spring, 7s@9s 4d; white, 9@0s 6d; lub, 9s 5d@9s 9d. Corn. 23s@23s 3d. Pork, 40s. Lard,

31s 3d.

Liverpool., Dec. 24.—Prime mess pork—Eastern.

44s: Western, 40s. Bacon—New Cumberlands, 23s 6d;
short ribs, 23s; long clear, 23s; short clear, 24s 6d; shoulders, 18s: hams, 33s. Lard, 31s 3d. Prime mess beef,
new, 77s; India mess beef, new. 87s; extra India mess,
old, 04s. Cheese, 43s. Tallow, 36s 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Liverpool—Wheat very quiet;
corn. 23s. Cargoes off coast—Wheat very quiet. Cargues on passage—Wheat very quiet.

Epecial Disputch to The Tribune.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.—11:30 s. m.—Flour—No. 1, 22s;
No. 2, 18s.

PROVISIONS-Pork, 40s. Lard, 31s 3d. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—Corrow—Quiet but steady 3-16@5%d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and ex port, 2,000; American, 5,50u. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,000 qrs; American, 15,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, and tend

Table and County of the County AMERICAN CITIES.

Western steam lard in slack demand for early delir but quoted firmer.

TALLOW-Fairly active, with prices steady.
FREGUITS-A generally slow movement: ship evinced little disposition to operate freely on the et Christmas Day; for Liverpool, engagements inci-1,000 bris four. through freight, at 28 1054643 bri: from the West, through freight, 1,700 pkgs

LIVE STOCK.		
CHICAGO.		CARLES
elpta. Cattle. lay	Hogs. 26,980 30,000	204 500
otal 5.629 time last week 9,445 t before last 6,658	68,980 85,157 44,654	704 2,754 2,360
Dments.	3,316	114

out. In typographical appearance and general makeup it is creditable to the publishers, Mesars. E. W. Perry
and B. F. Paine.

CATTLE—There was a very moderate supply of destraible shipping beeves, and for offerings answering to
that description there were buyers at rather stronger
prices than was paid the day before, the Eastern market
being reported firmer than last week. For other grades—
butchers' and carriers' stuff and stockers—the market
was as dull as it could well be, and prices, if not quotably lower, were weak and variable. There was by no
means a large run of common stock, but a good many
stale cattle of low degree—some of them neld over
since the middle of last week—were on the market and
were pressed to sale, and that fact did much to demoralize the trade. There was some inquiry on foreign
account, but not enough fancy stock was offered to
fairly establish values, which must still be regarded as
nominal at \$4.736-5.00. The trade in butchers' cattle
was excessively dull, and may be expected to remain
so until after the holidays. Even yesterday's and Monday's receipts will bear cutting down considerably,
sales ranged from \$1.056 fors a priced lot of \$1. Louis
stuff to \$5.00 for a drove of fancy steers. The larger
stock, and at \$3.1064.15 for fair to prime shipping
bovevs.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400

stoff to \$5.00 for a drove of fancy steers. The larger part of the trading was at \$2.002.50 for butchers' stock, and at \$5.1094.15 for fair to prime shipping beeves.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400
But and unwards.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400
But and unwards.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400
But and unwards.

Graded steers, weighing 1, 400
But for the steer weighing 1, 200
But for the steer weighing 2, 200
But for the steer weighing 2,

CHICAGO.

In dry-goods circles the past week was among the pulctest of the year. Beyond a light order demand for niscellaneous articles needed for the reassortment of

miscelianeous articles needed for the reassortment of stocks there was practically nothing doing. The attention of jobbers not befur required in the direction of filling orders, the work of "stock taking," if not trade, has progressed satisfactorily. Values have remained nominally unchanged and may be regarded as steady. The New York Bulletin of Saturday last says:

The imports of dry goods at this port for the past week, and since Jan. 1, compare as follows with the week, and since Jan. 1, compare as follows with the week, and since Jan. 1, compare as follows with the steady of the state of the Thrown on MrKt. 79,582,128 75,154,007 73,116,181
NEW YORK. Dec. 24.—Business was light to-day in all
departments: cotton woods stow of sale, but fairly
steady in price: fancy prints moving slowly, and patchwork styles-rather is a sctive; agents making fair deliveries of spring clothing woolens on account of orders,
but new business was light; foreign goods duil.

BY TELEGRAPH.

No. 2, 18s.

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 2s; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 8s 4d; No. 2, 7s 9d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 0s 9d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 0s 9d; No. 2, 9s 5d.

Corn-New, No. 1, 23s 3d; No. 2, 23s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

***XEW TORK.**
***Procal Dismatch to The Tribung.**

NEW YORK. Dec. 24.—GRAIN—Winter wheat advanced quite generally on lighter offerings and a good demand, largely speculative. closing as a rule buoyant-ly, though irregularly; spring held more firmly, but without much inquiry. Corn moderately deals in at irregular prices; mixed Western ungraded, 45\cdot 600.

A limited inquiry noted for ye at fairly steady prices; No. 2 Western at 58\cdot 600.

A limited inquiry noted for ye at fairly steady prices; No. 2 Chicago, 6,000 but in store at 28\cdot 600.

A limited inquiry noted for ye at 10\cdot 1000 but in store at 28\cdot 600.

***A lightly steady prices; No. 2 Chicago, 6,000 but in store at 28\cdot 600.

**Provisions—A very measure business reported in mess pork for early delivery; Western mess a little stronger, 100cember option closing at 37.0027.10, and new January at 88.4008.65. Cut meats in fair request. Bacon quiet but firm, with 1000 clear quoted at 4c.

Western steam lard in slack demand for early delivery,

tore;
HAY—Firm and unchanged.
HAY—Guet and unchanged.
GROCERIES—Coffee firm: Rio cargoes, 11@15c; 100
ots, 11@17c. Sugar steady; fair to good reuning, 64
65%c. Rio; staady.
FERROLEUM—Quiet; United, 91342824c; crude, 7342 ned, 8%c. out out and unchanged.

middles, 4c; short do, 44c. Lard higher; prime steam, 55.774.

BUTTER—Firm: Western, 268%c.
CHESSE—Quiet: Western, 268%c.
Watasty—Steady at \$1.12.UH.

87. LOTIS. Dec. 24.—FLOUR—Quiet and mechanged.
GRAIN—Wheat inactive and lower: No. 2 red fall, 50 (asiob)ée caan: 10%63000;c, closing, 90%c. January; 10%6500;c, closing, 91%c. February; No. 3 do, 60%616-0.

2 spring, 751%c. Corn inactive and lower: No. 2 mired, 20%625%c caan; 20%625%c January; 30%650%c see; 20%625%c January; 10%650%c see; 20%625%c January; 10%650%c see; 20%625%c January; 10%650%c see; 20%625%c see; 20%650%c see; 20%650%c January; 10%650%c see; 20%650%c see; 20%650%c January; 10%650%c see; 20%650%c see

Lard nonlimaty \$0.35 bid. Solid Soli

HAY—Steady and unchanged.
FROVISIONS—Continue very dull, and nominally unchanged.
BUTTER—Steady: choice Western packed unchanged.
PETROLEUM—Dull: crude, "Mc: refined, 6Mc.
COFFER—Firm: Klo cargoes, 11(215)Mc.
WHISKY—Dull: \$1.0061.00M.
FREIGHTS—TO LIVEPDOI, per steam, entirely nominal: nothing doing: cotton, Md: flour, 22 3d; grain, 7d asking.
KECEUTS—Flour, 5.018 bris; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 80.100 bu; costa, 3.850 bu; ryc, 220 ba.
SHIPMAST—Wheat, 68,560 bu; corn, 19,200 bu.
CINCIDNATI, O., Dec. 24.—COTTON—Quiet but steady side.
GLAIN—Wheat quiet but steady: red and white, 200 grain, 7d asking.
FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GLAIN—Wheat quiet but steady at 52c. Bariey quiet; No. 2 rail held at \$1.06 to arrive. Cast quiet but firm at 246236c. Rye quiet but steady at 52c. Bariey quiet; No. 2 rail held at \$1.06 to arrive. Cast quiet but firm at 246236c. Rye quiet but steady at 52c. Bariey quiet; No. 2 rail held at \$1.06 to arrive. The standard of the standard dull and unchanged.
Baronquiet at \$3.00, \$4.25, and \$4.50.
Butter, Firm and anchanged.
Lives gray Out—Quiet at \$2.00.
Butter, Firm and anchanged.
Lives gray out quiet at \$2.00. butchery, \$2.700, 200; receipts, 4.500; shipments, 600.
MILWAUKER, Wis., Dec. 24.—FLOUR—Quiet; held frmiy.
GRAIN—Wheat duit; opened and closed steady; No. 2 ill ill watche hard, 93c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 886c; No. 2

frmiy.

Ghain-Wheat duit, opened and closed steady; No. 1

Miwaukee hard, 93c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 86/5c; No. 2

Milwaukee, 82/5c; December, 87/4c; January, 83/4c;

February, 84/5c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 70/5c; No. 4, 60/5c;

Feloruary, 84/5c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 70/5c; No. 4, 60/5c;

Feloruary, 84/5c; No. 2, 19/4c.

Rys steady; No. 1, 42/5c,

Barly easier; No. 2, 19/4c,

PROTINIONS—Quiet and firmer, Mess pork dull; old,
6,50; new, 87/60. Prime steam lard dull at \$5,50.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 bris: wheat, 14,000 bu.

BIDLANAPOLIS.

INDLANAPOLIS.

INDLANAPOLIS.

INDLANAPOLIS.

Dec. 24.—House—Firm: choice, \$2.50
62.55; fair, \$2.4062.45; stockers, \$1.5062.00. Receipts, \$3,500; shipments, 1,400.

ELOUIS—United and unchanged. Corn steady at 2he: January, 2h6500: February, 30631c. Onts steady: white, 21560220; mixed, 20621c. Rye, 45646c.
PROVISIONS—Green shoulders, 25(c) clear rib, 35c.
Lard, 55c. Hams, 55666c.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,600 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; osta, 1,400 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 2,600 bu.

LOUISTILLE.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Floor Steady: Western supers, 33.0063.25: common extras. 53.7564.25.
GRAIN-Corn quiet; new mixed and yellow, 456848c; old scarce, 50,6350. Oats firm: No. 1 and extra white, 390. Rye, 60663c.

DETROIT, Dec. 24.—FLOUR.—Firm and quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat steady: extra 96%C; No. 1 white,
94c; December, 94c; Januay, 94%c; April, 99%c; receipts, 45.653 bu; shipments, 22.427 bu.
OSWEGO,
OSWEGO, Dec. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat iftrm and unchanged. Cora quiet and unchanged. BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—GRAIR—Nothing doing in grain. Snow-storm prevents movement.

COTTON. Микрита, Tenn., Dec. 24.—Corrow—Quiet; receipts, 3.337 bales; shipments, 3,027; stock, 93,800; sees, 1,800; exports, 1,200; spinners, 500; apeculation, 100; midding, 84c.

To-morrow being a holiday, the Exchange will be closed.

Galveston, Dec. 24.—Cotton—Quiet: middling, 8%c; pool ordinary, 7%c; not receipts, 1,774 bales; gross receipts, 1,885; sales, 1,290; stock, 118, 111; exports coastwise, 817.

Mobile. Dec. 24.—Cotton—Firmer: middling, 8%c; low middling, 8%c; good ordinary, 7%c; not receipts, 2,643 bales; sales, 2,000; stock, 63,280; exports coastwise, 4,208.

Charleston, Dec. 24.—Cotton—Quiet: middling, 9%c; low middling, 8%c; good ordinary, 8%c; net receipts, 2,589 bales; sales, 8,000; stock, 83,340; exports coastwise, 637. Lumbago, Female Complain Aches and Pains, Spinal Diseases,

constwise, 637.

SAYANAH, Ga., Dec. 24.—Corron—Steady: midding, 894c; low midding, 85-16c; good ordinary, 7 13-16c; net receipts, 4, 432 bales; gross receipts, 4, 470; sales, 2, 200; stock, 82, 837. PETROLEUM.
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 24.—PETROLEUM—Pirm; standard white, 110 test, Sc.
(St. Citt, Pa., Dec. 24.—Petroleum—Market opened with saiss at 93%c; declined to 91%c; advanced to 92%, at which price it closed; shipments, 30,000 bris, averaging 32,000; transactions, 127,000 bris, averaging 32,000; transactions, 127,000 bris, averaging 53,000; transactions, 127,000 bris, Pirrssuro, Dec. 24.—Petroleum—Crude, \$1,0774 at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 3%,28%c. Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. ulet at 26c.

SCALES. PAINBANKS' SCALES PAIRBANKS. MORSE & OO.
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ical profession at home and abroad. They combine in the utmost degree

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economy, and are self-applicable by the

patient himself, for the speedy and ef-

fectual cure of Nervous, Chronic, and

Functional Diseases; among others the

Spermatorrhæa.

Nervousness, Indigestion,

Epilepsy,

following: Rheumatism,

Neuralgia,

Dyspepsia, Constipation,

Sciatica,

General Debility, Catarrh,

Liver Complaint, Deafness,

Kidney Disease, Decline, etc.

Head Troubles, Nervous Complaints Nervous Debility, General III-Health,

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Foreign journalists have in a city such as this, the and (as the French decia should have no recognize in which they could meet teresting to press-men, reading public, and wher letters, read the opper grossiping story. That journalists' cinb, has he we have had to trust to inets de lecture for ever this so far as comfort go many of them, and what tralization. There is, to istence called the Cercle frequented almost entirists of the Figure patt playing high, and most. The great majority of ne it dead, and it has grading ambling hell. An enchange made by a number and foreign, who have meeting at the Pavillon shibition, to found an It chief attractions of we rate entrance fees a cutire prohibition centralization of news, at the comfort of the member the to the farewell band Exhibition. A provision has been appointed to dra tions. Amongst the me tee are M. Lecon Richet, to sided over the Woman's several influential memband your humble serving. The Chicago Tringys. Voked at the Continental vonsider the ways, and number of adhesions. I led the result of their hand explained the goo'. Association Iliternatic which is to be, so far it was the continental consider the ways and number of adhesions. I

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PARIS, Nov. 28.-Da

PAF

The Queling Mani

Death of a Polish H

An International P.

French Newspaper-Wi

Jules Massenet --- A French dise Lost"--Ce

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gloom-the most hopeler enveloped Paris since th the hidden corners of the the strangers whom be to remain have long sine brighter climes, and we s selves and our own wret from the bustle and er months was looked forw of us; and yet, now the wonder if you could London in the wor "suicidal month," as most unlovely Nover depressing. Besides, is pects such weather, as make the best of a bad jo in Paris? The only pe be lively under the cir Gambetta, Fourtou, and whom owe the fog a specthe two first for materia

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Death is gradually awe dangerous enemies of the These are not the open er and Fourtous, who can crushed if need be; but is sidious private counselors wife, irresponsible and Chaugarnier and Dupan gone; and now a third, w plot of the lôth of May h Baron de St. Paul,—h private character M. de setimable person; but, jolitical achievements, at to his country. De mort impotent pigmies seem o ago viewed at this dista was a zealous partisan of his friends cail him,—the his opponents nicknam his opponents nicknas Bonspartist cause has

Hope.

"Society is slowly return season," which extends the winter to the early sums and definitively with the winter to the early summer of definitively with the crab balls and official retaken place. There was at the mansion of the Min M. de Freychet.—a brilli sre to follow. This wee offered to Mr. McCormic services rendered by him hibitors. It was given a tal.—which has been the rai this year, and has quand the Louvre. This reeise.

non-political. A resolution of the Committee, it that the club might be owas passed nem. con., arated. I will write you Important changes

Important changes are and perhaps others of a byto the effect nature of a decided; but it is to a decided; but it is to decided; but it is to decided; but it is to decided; but it is possible to the probability of and unreleuting ensamming the Opera, and five of the national theat vired). Comedie Francais would, in that case, would, in that case, alary, and the risks to the State. The system and, from an artistic poin Financially spe. sing, it is

HELPI **DEBILITATED**

RIC BELTS AND BANDS.

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ANDS. st Known Curative Agent! highly perfected Curative apsupply to the body mild and us currents of Electricity, and ective a manner that the most and complicated diseases yield electric influence after every an of treatment has failed. ad old; and, although applied y by the patient himself, exert ent and recuperative influence out the entire economy. The action begins at once, as soon elt or Band is applied, and the re perceptible almost from the ases regarded incurable and of anding, yield to their mild but ul influence. In no case can lication be attended with the mful effects. The action pene-

ery bodily organ, and thus prodestion, Excretion, Nutrition, culation, restoring health and the debilitated constitution. nany valuable qualities and on for medical purposes obor them at once full recognition entists and the elite of the medfession at home and abroad. ombine in the utmost degree y, comfort in application, and , and are self-applicable by the himself, for the speedy and efture of Nervous, Chronic, and nal Diseases; among others the

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PARIS. The Dueling Mania --- Another Duel

a la Gambetta. Death of a Polish Hero and of a Bonapartist Intriguer.

An International Press Club.-Impending Changes at the Opera-"Polyeucte."

French Newspaper-Wit-Stereotype American, English, and Infantile Jokes.

Jules Hassenet ... A French Husical Version of "Paradise Lost"---Coming Composers.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
PARIS, Nov. 28.—Darkness, duliness, and gloom—the most hopeless and absolute—have enveloped Paris since the close of the Exhibition. "The rain it raineth every day" with a persistency worthy of a better cause. Fog haugs over the broad boulevards, and lurks in the hidden corners of the old faubourgs. All the strangers whom business has not compelled to remain have long since winged their way to brighter climes, and we are at last left to ourselves and our own wretchedness. This respite from the bustle and emotions of the past six months was looked forward to eagerly by many of us; and yet, now that we have got it, with the usual perversity of humanity we are grum-bling like regular Englishmen. Nor would you wonder if you could see Paris just now. London in the worst moments of the "suicidal month," as some have termed this most unlovely November is not more depressing. Besides, in London one experts such weather, and is prepared to make the best of a bad job; but what stranger can be made to believe in such a thing as for in Paris? The only people who can reasonably be lively under the circumstances are MM. Gambetta, Fourtou, and—the doctors,—all of whom owe the fog a special debt of gratitude; the two first for material help rendered on the "Beld of honor" at Plessis-Piquet; the last for as promising a crop of chest-complaints as they have been vouchsafed for several years.

DUELING. Capital dueling weather this! Especially for short-sighted people. I dare say more than one trascible Deputy wishes it would last, and give him the opportunity of winning a cheap reputation a la Gambetta. The example of the two ex-Dictators has begun to bear fruit already. Yesterday a second duel, under almost identical conditions as the Gambetta-Fourton affair, came off at this same Plessis-Piquet, which seems destined to grow as notorious ere long as the Bois de Boulogue was in the beginning of the century, when it was still a wood, verdant, wild, and mysterious,—a very different place from the and mysterious,—a very different place from the Bois of our day. Of course, nobody was hert. Two shots were fired at thirty paces by our fire-saters (Deputies, as usual); there was a little smoke, a good deal of congratulating by the seconds, and everybody went home contented. I needn't trouble you with mannes. To the world even here they are not very familiar, and to America they are wholly unknows. Bo donot we shall have two more Deputies shooting the modifiending air in a week. Vive is sport! as we say here.

chaperous enemies of the Republic in France. These are not the open enemies, the Cassagnacs and Fourtous, who can be life? fairly, and crushed if need be; but the secret foes, the insidious private counselors of the Marshal and his wife, irresponsible and audacious men like Changarnier and Dupanloup. These two are gone; and now a third, who plaved a part in the plot of the light of May hardly inferior to any,—Baron de St. Paul,—has followed. In his private character M. de St. Paul was a not unestimable person; but, judging him from his political achievements, he was wholly perpicious to his country. De mortuis nil nisi vero. What impotent pigmies seem our bugbears of a year ago viewed at this distance! The late Baron was a zealous partisan of the "little Prince" as his friends call him,—the "petit Badinguet" as his opponents nickname, him. In him the Bonapartist cause has lost another fallacious heepe.

Society is slowly returning to Paris for "the season," which extends from the beginning of winter to the early summer, and may be said to end definitively with the Grand-Prix day. Several balls and official, receptions have already taken place. There was a gathering on the 37th at the mansion of the Minister of Public Works, M. de Freycinet.—a brilliant affair,—and more are to follow. This week, too, a banquet was offered to Mr. McCormick, in recognition of the services readered by him to the American exhibitors. It was given at the Hotel Continental,—which has been the fashionable caravanseral this year, and has, quite cut out the Grand and the Louvre. This reminds me of something else.

rai this year, and has quite cut out the Grand and the Louvre. This reminds me of something else.

A PRESS CLUB.

Foreign journalists have often wondered that, in a cuty such as this, the centre of information and (as the French declare) of civilization, they should have no recognized place of rendezvous, in which they could meet to discuss affairs interesting to press-men, and, necessarily, to the reading public, and where they could write their let'ers, read the papers, pick up the last rean, but you will be a country to the cafes and the cabinets de lecture for everything. Cafes are capital so far as comfort goes; but there are too many of them, and what was wanted was centralization. There is, to be sure, a club in existence called the Carcle de la Presse; but it is frequented almost entirely by French journalists of the Fgaro pattern,—men living fast, playing high, and most reactionary in politics. The great majority of newspaper-men have cut it dead, and it has gradually degrelerated into a gambling bell. An energetic attempt is now being made by a number, of journalists. French and foreign, who have been in the habit of meeting at the Pavilion de la Presse in the Exhibition, to found an International Club, the chief attractions of which shall be: moderate entrance fees and "subscription, the cutralization of news, and general attention to the comfort of the members. The idea owes its birth to the farewell banquet of the press at the Exhibition. A provisional Committee of twelve has been appointed to draw up, the club-regulations. Amongst the members of this Committee are M. Leon Richet, the gentleman who presided over the Woman's Congress here lately; several influential members of the Faris press; and your humble servant, the correspondent of The Chicago Tribune. A meeting was convoked at the Continental Hotel last Saturday to roomide the ways and means of increasing the number of adhesions. The Committee submitted the result of step labors to this seconds.

The Chicago Tribune. A meeting was convoked at the Continental Hotel last Saturday to rousider the ways and means of increasing the number of adhesions. The Committee submitted the result of their labors to this assembly, and explained the general character of the "Association International de la Presse," which is to be, so far as possible, literary and non-political. A resolution approving the action of the Committee, and expressing the hope that the club might be organized without delay, was passed nem. con., and the meeting separated. I will write you again to this subject.

THE OPERA.

Important changes are pending at the Opera, and perhaps others of the subsidized theatres, to the exact nature of the changes, nothing a decided; but it is tolerably certain that M. Haianzier is to be abolished, whatever clae may happen. The promability is, that M. Perrin, its bid and unrelenting enemy, will be appointed to manage the Opera, and it is very possible all five of the national theatres, namely; the Opera. Opera Comeque. Theatre Lyrique (if it be revived), Comedie Francaise, and the Odeon. He would, in that case, receive a fixed annual salary, and the risks would be undertaken by the State. The system has been tried before, and from an artistic point of view, worked well. Financially spa. zing, it has always proved disampus, and I see no likelihood of its being in

that respect more happy next time. That, however, is a very secondary consideration for a rich country like France. It is far more important that the musical art should flourish than that the taxation should be decreased by a pairry half million francs or so. We have borne with

the taxation should be decreased by a pairty half million francs or so. We have born, with the present fifth-rate casts long enough.

In judging the management of the Paris Opera, it is, nevertheless, only proper to take into account the essential differences between it and other Operas. Paris is the only city which boasts of an Opera open four times a week (to take the average,—for the four is reduced to three in summer, and increased to five in winter) all the year round. Obviously, no manager could afford to pay the prices asked by the Patitis and Nilssons Bowadays. If we get good allround companies, careful mounting, a first-rate orchestra, chorus, and ballet, and lastly, out chiefly, sufficient variety and novelty in the programmes, we shall have all we can reasonably expect. Since M. Halanzier assu-wed the directory, we have had plenty of fine senery, but very little novelty, wretched casts, and a minimum of variety.

The other night I went to the Opera to hear Krauss sing Paw ine; but, to my intense disappointment, I found that the role had been transferred to that dull, cold, heavy, uninspired bonentity, Mile. de Reszke, who has about as much understanding of the character of Pauling as a milkmaid. The part of Polyeucte is now filled creditably enough by the new tenor, M. Seliner. M. Gounod's opera has been "cut" and arranged in deierence to the critics. The fine but rather tedious hymn in Act II, is suppressed, for instance, together with part of the ballet-insuse, and a very obnexious male premier sujet, who once appeared as Bacchus (!) wearing close-cropped, curly black hair, neatly parted down the middle, with oily mustaches to match, and who so cut and capered in the last portion of the ballet, smoking and smiling the white, that the very sight of him made a man disgusted with his own sex. Fauch!

FRENCH SEWSPAPER-WIT.

PRENCH NEWSPAPER-WIT. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PARIS, Dec. 4.—Among the things which l dely any foreigner to understand without long acquaintance and study, is that rather over-

of the contemporary press in France is, on the whole, best typified by the examples met with in that most unverscious and cynical of news-papers published in this or any country, the Paris Figare. I don't mean to say that Figare wit is the best to be found in the French press; but I do mean that it is the most representa-tive. The letters which M. Vacqueree, for instance, contributes almost daily to the Rappel, are more brilliant than anything that has appeared in the columns of M. de Villemessant print since the time of Henri Rochefort; and, to my mind, there are few smarter writers in France than M. Aurelien Scholl, who does the 'chroniques " of the Voltaire, and M. Monselet, the clever gourmet (and they say gourmand too) of the Evenement.

The chief stumbling-block in the way of foreigners endeavoring to penetrate the mysteries of the "Masque de Fer" in Figaro, and his more or less happy emulators, is, of course,

TREIR LOCALISM
(to coln an expressive word). Did I not fear to be accused of having borrowed a love of paradox from the very journals I am pooh-poohing I should say that, in its most Parisian form Paris wit is thoroughly-Provincial. What are the qualities we usually associate with provincialand mysterious,—a very different place from the Bois of our day. Of course, nobody was hart. Two shots were fired at thirty paces or our firesters (Deputies, as usual); there was a little smoke, a good deal of congratulating by the seconds, and everybody went home contented. I needn't trouble you with names. To the world even here they are not very familiar, and to America they are wholly unknown. So doubt we shall have two more Deputies shooting the mooffending air in a week. Vive le sport! as we say here.

MIEROWSLAWSKI.

Very different from all these brawling heroes was the gallant old Polish General Mierowslawski, who died in Paris this week. Its had taken an active part in every rising of his unhappy conservmen for thirty years past, and was as brave as a lion. After the failure of one revolt he took refuge in this city, and for a long time devoted himself to the modest career of a tencher. A fresh rising called him away. But foland's hour of justice was nigsyes career was the radiant and unassuming gentleman offered his services to the Government of the National Defense, by whom he was appointed to a command near Lyons. The tide of combat set in another direction; he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself in the field. At the time of his death he was 64 years of age.

Death is gradually sweeping away the most dangerous enemies of the Republic in France. These are not the oopen enemies, the Cassagnacs and Fourtous, who can be inter fairly, and

sition—has the merit of being communicable to that part of the world which does not happen to have the inestimable advantage of residing between the Madeleine and the Faubourg Mont-

martre.

Being obliged, by the inexorable laws of the redaction, to furnish a uniform supply of buffoonery to the public each morning, it is not surprising that Paris journalists should have rather exhausted themselves. When they are very bard up for a mot de la fin, however, they fall back on three stereotypes, which I might call the Yankee, the English, and the Infantile jokes. Here is a specimen:

THE YANKEE JOKE.

jokes. Here is a specimen:

THE YANKEE FOKE.

I take up the Figaro this morning, and this is what meets my eye:

A young and wealthy American lady, accompanied by her three children, goes on, board one of those dangerous Mississippi steamers which are so fond of racing each other.

'Captain," says she, "I'll go on board if you give me your word of honor not to race."

'You have it, m'm."

And off they go. Half an hour after, another steamer is seen trying to catch hy to them.

The fair American rushes to the Captain.

'Don't you see it, Captain?"

'Yes. m'm."

"Sarely you won't stand it? You can't mean to let it go by. Impossible. Have a fight for it anyway."

'Good heavers!" cries the example a simple.

way."
Good heavens!" cries the exasperated skipper.
Even if I wanted to, I couldn't. There's not fuel enough left, unless—"
"Quick—quick! Unless what?!"
"Unless I burn up one of your children"!!
"Take one!" cries the lady, forsetting all in the extitement of the moment, "but choose the fattest"!!!

the excitement of the moment, "but choose the fattest"!!

This is the Yankee joke.

THE ENGLISH FOKE.

As an example of the second,—the English joke,—I will take the following, also from she Figaro:

A splenetic Briton has just returned to his foggy home at Newcastle-on-Tyne, after two months spent in Paris. His friends inquire how he enjoyed himself.

"Aah, yes! Very well. I had very nice rooms,—rather high up, but I got a beautiful view from them. I could see all over Paris. But I wasn't in luck."

"How was that?"

"All the time I lived in them, I didn't see one fire!"

Labore." which was, as you may remember, produced at the Grand Opera lest year. The new member of the Institute is a general favorite even with his rivals. He is only 26, amiable, unaffected, and retiring. His success will be viewed with pleasure by almost all, and with jealousy by none.

The long-talked-of opera of M. Joncieres, "La Reine Berthe," is to be produced at the Opera, together with M. Olivier Metra's ballet, between this and the 5th of January. 'Capoul's season of the Italiens is to end in a few days. It is quite possible that, when it does end, the Salle Ventadour—i.e., the Theatre Italien—will cease to exist as a theatre, and will be let to an Insurance Company for use, as an office. It will be a great pity, for it is the most comfortable and one of the prettiest houses in Faris.

There has been a romor floating about here this week to the effect that M. Faure and M. Hainnzier had become reconciled, and that the great baritone would shortly accept an engagement at the Opera. I am afraid, however, that the Ingenious gentleman who first set the story going recknowed without his host. No doubt "the wish was inter to the thought." At all events, there is no truth in the rumor.

PRIZE CANTATAS.

Last Sunday a cantata estilled "Paradise Lost," from the pen of M. Theodore Dubois, was, presented to us by M. Colome, at the Chatelet Concert. This cantata, though it comes to us stamped with the official approval of the Paris Municipal Council, who awarded it part of the prize of 10,000 tr. offered in 1875 for the best composition in cantata form, is rather disappointing. It lacks originality, has not much melodic inspiration, and, though the work of a conscientious and able musician, has not "the divine spark" that assures immortality. On the 18th inst., the cantata which was bracketed ex æquo for the prize with "Paradise Lost" will be executed, also at the Chatelet. It stitle is "Tasso," and it is the work of that rising and most fascinating young composer, M. Benjamin Godard, to whom we already owe tunt lo

To-morrow night we are to have

TWO PREMIERES.

The new operetta, "Fleur d'Oranger," is to replace "Coco" at the Nouveautes; and Pierre Newsky's "La Princesse Barowska" will be olayed at the Ambigu. On Sunday, Mile. Marie Dumas will open her third season of matinees characteristiques, at the Gaite, with an interesting programme. Heori Martin, the historian, will begin the matinee with a lecture on the Elizabethan drama.

A VIENNA STORY.

I cannot do better than conclude by giving you the benefit of a report which comes to us from Vienna. The Extrabiatt, a journal appearing in that gav city, informs its readers that an eccentric Englishman lately offered to prove that a duel fought with rified pistols, under the same conditions as the Gambetta-Fourtou affair, was practically without the slightest danger to the combatants. He, followed up the assertion by making a bet that he would let any one free ten shots at him at thirty-five paces, and not be touched. Some one accepted the wager. The ten shots were fired at the regulation distance, and the Englishman won. At least so says the Extrabiatt, and whatever is in the papers of course must be true.

HARBY MELTZER.

WISCONSIN SENATOR.

The Milwaukee Murphy and Its Candidate

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—It is evident that the Milwaukee Daly Murphy fears the popularity of "Boss" Keyes, notwithstanding its profess ed belief that it is not much of a shower. Now, why does not the editor call upon its candidate to make a speech? The speech is Carpenter's hold, and so great are his persuasive powers in that line that he never fails in convincing some one. He could prove to the satisfaction of his old friends at Janesville that back-pay was legitimate and honest, and when, after the speil of his eloquence had passed off, and public opinion had come around to a condemnation of the steal, his speech could convince the same crowd that he had always been of the same crowd that se had always been of the same mind, but was compelled to take the money in loyal obedience to the law, which said each member shall receive, etc. The Murphy should have no fear that Matt will not make a good case if he can only have opportunity for a speech. When he was first brought out for the United States Senate to 1890 there were four other promisent, condiin 1869 there were four other prominent candidates, all of whom stood firmly and squarely dates, all of whom stood firmly and squarely upon the Republican platform, and against neither of whom was there a word of reoroach. Measured by any qualifications of talents or character then known to the public, the chances of either of these gentlemen would have given him odds against Carpenter, and there was no vexed question of public polity upon which there was any difference or division in the party.

But Matt's friends know where his strength lay, and that to him the speech was as the un-But Matt's friends knew where his strength lay, and that to him the speech was as the unshorn locks of Samson. So ther, with alshow of the utmost impartiality, slipped a resolution through the Assembly inviting the several candidates to address the Legislature upon the political issues of the day. The invitation was courteous, the request reasonable, and the modest shypess of Carpenter yielded to its influence. The other candidates did the same, with the exception of Gov. Fairchild, who thought he saw a feline under the meal. Even Mr. Rublee, whose general good sense and statesmanship are to those of Carpenter as Hyperion to a Satyr, and who always disclaimed oratorical powers, was unguarded ebough to statesmanship are to those of Carpenter as Hyperion to a Satyr, and who always disclaimed oratorical powers, was unguarded epougn to enter this tilt at point no point, and "fight as one that beats the air" with a redoutable Tristram Fickle. The plaudits of the clackers, "the studid starers and the loud huzzas," were on the side of the smoothest tongue, and gave earnest of legislative approbation when the crowd should meet in Joint Convention. The speech won, and secured Matt's election in spite of the belief of some who knew him best that a term of six years was too long to hold him to an honest, consistent course.

But few men, however, are great in all things. In writing letters Carpenter is as unlucky as he is great in speech. He seems to reverse the characteristics which by some were accorded to St. Paul, of whom they said, "His fetters are mighty and powerful, but his bodily presence is weak, and his speech contemptible."

When he took up the practice of law in Washington, and shook from his feet the dust of Wisconsin politics, not then expecting to banker again for her flesh-pots, he threw a Parthian dart in a letter in which his former friends, Howe and Keyes, as well as Washburn and others, were treated with gratutous clawing. His reply to his friends in Milwaukee who kindly thought to boost him into the United States Senate through the "bear garden" of the House of Representatives, and his recent letter upon the currency which the "bear garden" of the House of Representatives, and his recent letter in bodily presence and speech may be, his letters are not like those of the Apostic to the Gentiles.

If the Wisconsin Legislature of 1879 is as impressible to gush as was that of 1869, a speech

Gentiles.

If the Wisconsin Legislature of 1879 is as impressible to gush as was that of 1869, a speech may secure the ex-Senator another seat, but perhaps a judicious friend might advise him to remain in Washington at the Bar, rather than

Senatorial struggle better than Mr. Keyes himself, for he was Matt's chief adviser, manipulator, and friend from first to last. It is true that Mr. Keyes is not handleapped in his Senatorial race, as Mr. Carpenter was, by six years of official blundering at Washington; but neither has he yet been able to rally the influences in his support that Carpenter did three years ago. The candidacy of Mr. Keyes finds a nearer parallel to the case of Mr. Washburn in 1869, when he had just about the same humber of votes in the Republican cancust that the friends of Keyes now claim he will receive on the first ballot. But Mr. Washburn was not nominated. Senator Howe is now conceded to have about the same number of votes relatively that Carpenter started in with in 1869, as compared with Washburn's strength. There are other coincident features of that noted campaign worth mentioning. There were just about as many minor cancidates in the field then as now, representing the same or similar a-graents of the Republican party then as now, with the same number of anxious patriots atonding about where lightning was expected to strike. There were Rublee, Gov. Salomon, the late O. H. Waldo, and others. We beg to refresh the memory of Mr. Keyes with those simple political reminiscences in order that he may not fall into the unprofitable habit of counting his Senatorial chickens before they are hatched.

TOO MUCH LOVE.

A Curious Story from Maryland—The Re-sults of Reading Byron. Cincinnati Commercial.

A very curious story comes from Pocomoke

City, Maryland, showing what reading Byron may lead to. Miss Lily Duer was a young lady of 18, and a belle of Pocomoke City. She had only lately "graduated with honors," which may mean much or little, according to circum-stances. Young ladies from 16 to 20 generally affect one style or another, according to the novels they have read most. Miss Lily Duer adopted the strong-minded, slam-beng role. She chopped her hair off short and parted it boy fashion. Being a pretty girl, with large, dark eyes, this was rather becoming. She studied medicine, and hated men. Whether she studied medicine because she hated men, or hated men because she studied medicine, is not quite clear. She took long walks in the woods. Perhaps to keep off the about mable masculine sex, she fell into the pleasant little habit of car-

Perhaps to keep off the about 12 ble misculine sex, she fell into the pleasant little habit of carrying a small leaded pistol with her. Moreover, this popgup had a cheerful way of sometimes going off accidental-like. At least that was what she claimed.

Miss Lily was overwhelmingly intellectual. She used to sit up every ulght reading books. She was passionately fond of reading, her mother testified. The sequel shows that she was a passionate sort of female anyhow. Her favorite author was Byron, "whose pature is similar to my own," she said. She was honest to own it, at any rate.

She foreswore matrimony. Most girls do. But it was unfortunate in Miss Lily Duer's case. If she had had a nice young man to waste her affections and her powder on, hiss Ella Rearn might have been alive to-day. Owing to the fact that she hated men, Lily conceived an ardent fancy for Eila. All history testifies that the human heart must have something to lean upon, as it were. When women won't fall in love with men, as nature intended, they fall in love with each other. At length, after Lily had studied medicine, sat up nights reading Byron, and taken lonely walks with her loaded little pistol by her side, for a sufficient period, she was in that frame of mind 40 do anything romantic. It is said she out on—in short, that she donned a suit of masculine clothes, and cavorted about the country at times in trousers. Her strong mindedness secus to have developed. Her rove for Miss Hearn assumed the volomi.

she donned a suit of masculine clothes, and cavorted about the country at times in trousers. Her strong mindedness seems to have developed. Her tove for Miss Hearn assumed the violent phase, so violent that at last it annoyed Elia seriously. Litiv was as persistent in her attentions as the Widow Butler is in wooing the people of Massachusetts. Miss Hearn seems to have been a natural-minded young woman who did not take kindly to this sort of vonsense. Lily used to visit her every day with queer and extravagant demonstrations of affection, although she told her again and again to go home, and never come back. Unrequited love is ant to become a nuisance, in male or female. In October the two young ladies took a walk together in the woods. They gathered tes-berries. After a while they started home, the she-lover, with her little pistol, walking in the rear. "Stop!" she cried, suddenly, to Elia.—Miss Hearn did not heed, but walked on. Suddenly she heard a report, and then another and another, which caused her to stop very quickly and look behind her. Lily had deliberately fired at her three times, narrowly missing her. Ella ran to her and knocked the pistol out of her band.

"Did you intend to shoot me!" she asked.

"I only intended to Irighten you and make you stop," said Lily.

After that Ella never walked in the woods with her any more. Miss Hearn had mother young lady friend, a Miss Foster, and this fact

with her any more. Miss Hearn had mother young lady friend, a Miss Foster, and this fact seems to have aroused the ungovernable jeal-only of the feense lover, who would brook no rival. From sitting up nights reading Byron she had learned what was the proper tang to do. Nov. 4 she sent a note to Ella, asking her to call at her (Lily's) house, "on important business." Ella called, and the weighty concern was a pressing request to take "on important business." Ella called, and the weighty concern was a pressing request to take a walk in the woods with Lily. Ella declined. Next day, Nov. 5, the Byronie girl marched into Miss Heard's house with her tiny poogun. Sne insisted that Ella should walk with her in the woods, declaring before Almighty God that if she didn't go this time, she (Lily) would never ask her to do anything else as long as she lived. Ella still refused.

"Say that you love me," exclaimed the tragic female. "Say that you love me better than anybody else."

body else."

Miss Hearn would not say it. Lifty turned to

Miss Hearn would not say it. Lifty turned to go away, in great excitement, but came back, threw her arms around Elia, and tried to kiss her. Ella pushed her off, and she slipped and fell, out arose again immediately.
"Do you love me?" she asked.
"No," said Ella.
Then Lifty stepped back a pace or two, pointed her pistol at Ella's eves, and fired. The wounded girl lingered a month, in a state of painful suffering, and then died. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that she had died from "nervous depression,"—with a bullet in her orain. That fact of itself was a tolerably depressing circumstance. Ella at first declined to say whether or no the shooting was intentional. Her father asked her several times, but she would not answer. One day he put the same question, when she turned over and began to weep bitterly. A few days afterwards she told her father she believed

she was going to die, and she wished the truth to be known. The shooting, she said, was not accidental, but intentional. She then parrated the strange story as above.

A New York Hera d reporter called on Miss Duer. To the question whether the shooting was accidental, she answered in a topiofical "I am not a murderess, sir. Do I look like

one??

Her appearance was as tragic as might have been expected in a young indy whose nature was similar to Byron's. She had a "striking countenance, overcast with sadness and melancholy," and said "sir" when she made a remark to the reporter. She was an injured woman, she said. She had been misunderstood from her childhood up. Every trifting thing she had done in her life had been exaggerated. DON'T GIVE UP.

DON'T GIVE UP.

What if you have tried different "put-up" medicines in vain. Have you not been equally disappointed in some physicians? Do not consider your case incurable until you have made a thorough trial of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. They are chemically pure, of uniform strength, and have come into general use by reason of superior merit. In cases of general and nervous debility, consumption, bronchitis, dyspepsia, "liver combinat," scrofulous bunches, ulcers, and eruptions, the Golden Medical Discovery is a speedy and positive cure; while thousands of women, who had for years been bed-ridden, have, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, been restored to perfect health. The introduction of these two remedies has revolutionized the treatment of chronic diseases. Patients are no longer depleted and salivated, as the tonic and alterative properties of the Discovery long since demonstrated a better way. Ladies need no longer submit to the use of the caustic and knife, as the Favorite Prescription is guaranteed to cure the disease. the discording the causate and sing, as the ravor the Prescription is guaranteed to cure the dis-eases and weaknesses peculiar to women. Mrs. Sammel M. Kemper, of Gallandet, Ind., writes, "Your Favorite Prescription and Purgative Pellets have saved my life."

HAIR GOODS,

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DIAMOND JEWELRY. MONDS IN SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS ONE DOLLAR!

ogether with our Catalogue on Platfoods, containing valuable information with lithatrations and price of the newest styles of rich Gold Jewelry and Watches which we manufacture. Address all orders to AMERICAN JEWELRY-COMPANY, 5 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

AMUSEMENT'S

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. MERRY CHRISTMAS This Afternoon at 2 p.m., AND EVENING. GRAND DOUBLE BILL

THAT BLESSED BABY! Matinee Prices only 25 and 50 cents. This Great Bill win be repeated every evening thirek and on the Saturday Matinee.

NEXT WEEK, THE COMIC OPERA, THE BELLS OF CORNEVILLE BY THE TRACT TITUS OPERA CO. M'CORMICK HALL.

GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT Monday Even'g, Dec. 30, 1878, at 8 o'clock.

The World's Greatest Violin Virtuoso, wan play with FULL ORCHESTRA

Under direction of Prof. ADOLPH ROSENBECRER.
Mrs. JENNY TWICHELL-KEMPTON, the
Brilliant Vocalist, and the favarite ST. CECILIA
QUANTETTE will also take pare.
PIBLIC REHEARSAL Monday Morning, Dec.
30, re 10 °Ciock.
GHAND CONCERT Monday Evening, Dec. 30, as 8 o'clock, classes of the profit of the Concerts and Three Public Rehearsals), \$5.00.
Single Admission to Concert, \$4.00.
Single Admission to Rehearsals, 30 cents.
No ritra Charge for Reserved Seats.
Tickets and Heserved Seats.
Tickets and Heserved Seats.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

GRAND HOLIDAY BILL! Engagement of the Queen of the American Stage, the beautiful and accomplished Artiste, MISS FANNY DAVENPORT,

Who will appear on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY Nights, and GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE. In Augustin Daly's wonderfully successful Play of to-day, "PIQUE," with entirely new and appropriate Scenery. Thursday and Friday Nights and Saturday Matinee, DIVORCE. Saturday Night (by request), AS YOU LIKE IT. Monday, the great Play, OLIVIA.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE,

Clark st., opposite Court-House.

GREAT BILL FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.
Monday, Dec. 23, the Burlesque Opera. "The ArGHANISTAN CARMER," Mesis, Kelly and Ryan, Miss
Anna Morgan, Will L Smith's Boll Ringers, Miss Fanny
Douglas, Missas Grace, Florence, and Blauche Shervood. Mr. Joseph A. Gullek in the GREAT Ohio,
Mr. Edward Barrett and full Dramadic Company in the
beautiful melodrama, "Under Storffelox." Prices,
25, 33, 50, and 75c. Regular Matines Christmas Day.
Children, 25c. when every child in attendance will receive a handsome Toy as a Christmas Gift from the
management. Bring the children. The most enjoyable
entertainment in Chicago this week.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. H. HAVERLY....

GRAND CHRISTMAS MATTINEE AT 2.
GREAT CHRISTMAS MIGHT ATTRACTION.
This Theatre beautifully decorated for the Holicay
Feetivals. Every night and Matthee this week the
justily eminest Comedy Stars.
All. and Mets. J. U. WILLIAMSON
(hiss Margie Moore).
in their established and continuous successes.

STRUCK OIL.
And the CollNESE QUESTION.
With a Spiendid Company, and all New Scenery by David A. Strong.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH. This Christmas Night, at 8 o'clock. Prof. E. L. NIMS & Rev. N. A. WEST PARIS AND THE EXPONITION OF 1878. Thursday, ROME. Friday, GERMANY, Saturday, ITALY, Organ Concerts by LOUIS FALK

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. WEST-END OPERA-HOUSE. TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINER, PROF. CARPENTER'S MESMERISM. Admittance, 25 and 35 cents. PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Two free lectures by Prof. O. S. FOWLER, Monday and Thursday evenings, Dec. 23 and 28, on "Phresulogy" applied to Life. Health, 52f. Citizen, and Business Adaptation. Consultant State To your best business adaptations, etc., at the Palmer House, daily, from 8 a.m. to 10 m., all through December. GRAY'S REMEDIES

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sult personally or by mail, free of charge, on a
ic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Koan is th
physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay

CHIBOPODIST. CORNS STEPHENS, 2 TE CHIPS odist, 124 Dearborn-sc., p. statum velief. Scephens, itight Salve for begins to orise, cuts, toruses, de.; statum class, and reference of the cuts, toruses, de.; statum class, and reference of the cuts, toruses, de.; statum class, and reference of the cuts, toruses, de.; statum class, and reference of the cuts, toruses, de.; statum class, and reference of the cuts, toruses, de.; statum class, and reference of the cuts, toruses, and the cuts of the cuts of

H. T. HELMBOLD'S BUCHL

PHARMACEUTICAL.

e benility. Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exer-or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with nights of Diesas. Dinness of Vision, Palas in the R. Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Countenance, and Dry skin.

these symptoms are allowed to see on, very fre-tally Euleptic Fizs and vonsumption follow. When constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of avigorating meditine to strengthen and tone up-pystem, which HELMBOLD'S BUCHU does in ev-

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
Is unequaled by any accused; mown. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world.

DYNPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness some stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth-Paintation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other paintal symptoma, are the offspring of Dysenesia.

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Ivigorates the Stomach, stimulates the tornid Liver.

rigorates the Stomach, simulates the torpid Liver, slowels, and Kidneya to healthy action in cleaning the blood of all impurities, and in imparting new life and vigor to the whole system, and the stopping of the whole system and the stopping of the whole system and the stopping of the whole system is a single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the PRICE—\$1 PER BOTTLE, OR 6 FOR \$5.

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SPENCERIAN

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO. 138 and 140 Grand Street, New York, LEGAL. NOTICE Valuable Coal-Jands, Water-Power, City Lots, and Canal Franchises, etc., to be sold at Auction.
Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Will County, Ill., the undersigned Trustees for the bond-hoiders of the Kankaree Company, will self at public auction at the Stewart House, in the City of Wilmington, Will County, Ill., at 12 o'clock no.m, out the 9th day of January, 1879, the following described property, viz. six hundred acres of coal lands in Will and Grund ouncies, near the Braidwood Mine, in tracts of no

Councies, near the Drauwood state, and cover 40 acres cach,
Eighteen water-lots, with 100-horse power to each
lot, on the Canai and Dam No. 4 of said Kankaree
Company, adjoining the City of Wilmington.
About 120 acres of lond adjoining said water-lots, on
the opposite side of said Canal, in tracts not exceeding In acres each.

Sundry lots, out-lots, and water-powers in the City of Wilmington.

All the corps of Kankakee Company.

The terms of sale will be as follows: Three per cent of the amounts big inc each text or lot to be said in cash on the day of sale, the remainder to be paid in cash on the day of sale, the remainder to be paid in cash on the day of sale, the remainder to be paid in cash on the board of the Makace Company, at the option of the purchaser. If hald in cash, 30 per cent of the whole amount of the bid to be paid in six months, 33 per cent in one year, and 34 per cent in two years from the day of sale, with interest on said onyments at 5 per cent per annum. If payment is made in bonds, 1900 as a said of the bid to be paid in the property of the said of the payment of the company with their coupons received of the importance of the payment of the loans severally made thereon with interest to Jan. I, 1879. The Trustees will affix a winfamum price to each lot of barcel. Further information may be had by addressing E. S. WATLETON, 11. Temberson Squarey Boston, Mass. LIWA APPLETON, 17 and 18 per cent of the Kankakee Company, at Wilmington, Ill.: or EDWARD APPLETON, 18 per cent of the company at Wilmington, Ill.: or EDWARD APPLETON, 2015 and 2015 iry lots, out-lots, and water-powers in the City

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Only Direct Line to France

W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago. INMAN LINE. The Steamsnip City of Berlin will sail from New York for Liverpool, et. Saturday, Jan. 4, at 2:00 p.m. Steamers of this line carry so live stock of any kinst, company office, 22 South Clark St., Chicago, FRANCISC, SMOWN, user West's Agt. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Plot, foot of Third-st., Hoboken, Rates of Passage-From New York to Southsampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cautin, 1800; second cabin, 800, gold; steerage, 830 currency. For fraight and passage apply to OLLRICH'S &CO. 2 Bowling Green, New York.

PILLS.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES

MANUFACTURED BY The Unon Wre Mattress Co. 5, 7 and 9 North Clark-st. CHICAGO.

Positively Warranted NOT TO SAG.

Do not throw money away on cheap, coarse weave imitation they cannot prove satisfactory.

BUY THE BEST For sale by Furniture Dealers and at our salesroom.

7 North Clark-st., Chicago.

SAILROAD TIME TABLE RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Sat

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, cket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) an the depots.

Pellman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Gounell Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a.m.

No other road runs Pellman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOY RAILROAD, Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clara-st, and at depots.

Hendota & Galesburg Express 7:25 a m 2:25 p p 2:70 p tookford & Freeport Express 9:000 a m 2:00 p tookford & Freeport Express 9:000 a m 2:00 p acrife Fast Express 9:000 a m 2:00 p acrife Fast Express 9:000 a m 2:00 p acrife Fast Express 9:000 a m 2:00 p m

Sansis City & Denver Part Ex... 72:30 pm 5:35 pm 5t. Louis, springfield & Texas... 9:00 am 7:55 pm 5t. Louis, springfield & Texas... 9:00 am 7:55 pm 5t. Louis, Springfield & Toxas... 9:00 pm 7:50 pm 6t. Louis, Springfield & Toxas... 9:00 pm 7:50 am 6t. Rocking Express 9:00 am 7:33 pm 4 kcoking Express 9:00 pm 7:00 am 5thrage Faddicah R. E. Ex... 9:00 am 7:40 pm 5:40 pm 5: CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Milwaukee Express.

**Reconsin & Minnesota, Green
lay, and Menasia through Day
Express.

**Tid5 p.m.

**Tid5 p.m. lisy, and Menasiia through Day
Express.
Madison, Frairis du Chien &
Iowa Express.
Milwauxee Fast Line (daily)...
Wisconsin & Milmauxee Gast Line (daily)...
Wisconsin & Minesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express...
7000 pm

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pau and Minneapelis are good either via Madison and Prairie a Chien, or via Watertown, Lacrosse, and Winons. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. PITTEBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroest. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

8:50 a m 1 5:40 a 1 LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depet. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side. | Leave. | Arrive.

KANKAKEE LINE. Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-se

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATIROAT

CRICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAYLROAD. | Leave. | Arrive.

ashville & Fiorida Express.... 1 7:30 pm 1 7:15 am FINANCIAL \$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. Alex. Prochingham & Co. have been for many rear next brokers and conkers in New York. at 12 Walt-si hey have the reputation of gaining for their custom re large returns from investments ranging from 300 s

s a guest of the Tremont. The Hon. R. L. Stanton, Cin ristered at the Tremont. The Hon. C. C. Shattuck, Cincinnati, is one of the guests of the Paimer.

Joseph P. Reynolds, agent of Wallack's omedy Company, is stopping at the Tremont. The Chicago Avenue Sunday School, one the largest in the city, gave a grand much yearday evening to the scholars.

Char.ey Reed started for Buffalo yesterday, aring received a telegram that his brother was ery ill and not expected to live.

xhibition, properly drawn and quartered, and ill sacrifice the boef to give the guests an bundant Christmas feed.

Ladies intending to receive New-Year's Day will please send their announcements to THE TRIBLERS by Saturday BOOR, in order that they may appear in Sunday's paper.

The wire manufacturers of the city held a meeting at the Tremont House yesterday afternoon to arrange for a general meeting of the trade in this city within a whort time. The date and place will be announced hereafter.

Elward Williams, with Huke & Spencer, sattern foundrymen. 83 Jackson street, miracuously es aped instant death yesterday afternoon a faling from the fourth story through an elevator batchway. Aishough no tones were broken, Williams was quite nadly bruised.

It has been decided by the Executive Com-mittee of the Illinois Association of the Sons of Vermont to hold their next annual banquet at the Branu Prictic on the 17th of January. All Ver-monters, whether members of the Association or not, are cordually invited to attend.

There was a Christmas-Eve midnight serv-eat the Church of the Ascession, corner of Elm and Lessile streets, with a choral celebration of action Communion. The singling was very fine and the services quite Ritualizatic. There was a large congregation in spite of the cold.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest on Mrs. Mary Cashman, who died of a congestive il at No. 405 Hubbard street, and upon the re-tus of a laborer about 55 years of age which lie he Morgue unidentified. He was struck dead apopiexy while on his way home from work.

Milton S. Manchester, a well-known law-yer of this city, and a brother of Daniel W. Man-chester, died very saddenly vesterday morning at his boarding-house. No. 206 North Clark street, as he was sitting in the dining-room talking to a friend. His life went out with scarcely a struggle. Mr. Manchester was 42 years of age, and un-marrised.

Lodge, No. 314, A. F. and A. M., new Saurons, evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year; F. G. Filoert, W. M.; John Logas, S. W.; H. C. Matthei, J. W.; James Daniels, Treasurer; S. L. Keith, Secretary; W. H. Richards, S. D.; A. Drotzkowszi, J. D.; J. F. Ab-

A telegram has been received from P. Hennessey, of this city, dated Albany, N. Y., sternay, stating to this sister-in-law, Mrs. And M. Hennessey, died in the latter city at 5 cicok last evening. Mrs. Hennessey was well a favorably known in Chicago, as well as in Algay, and her premature death will be sincerely corned by a large circle of resistives and friends.

mourned by a large circle of reintives and frienda.

The choice collection of pictures presented at the reception of the Academ of Design night before has remains on exploition for two weeks. It is particularly strong in the works of certain artists, for example Sanford Chinord and James M. Hart, of New York; and Soam, Spread, and Collins, of Chicago. The exhibition is not open in the evening, at least until further notice. The admirable picture by Desfenbach is to be returned to the owner, air, New, very speedily, and must be seen promptly, if at all. The gallery is open today for sections of recreation upon the holiday, but not in the evening. There is to be no auction asic connected with this exhibition, but most of the pictures are offered for private sale.

pictures are offered for private sale,

The «Committee appointed at the Citizens' Association conference to formulate the business for to-morrow's meeting got together yesterday afternoon and decided to recommend the discussion of amendments to the Minitia and Registry laws, city legislation, and parks, leaving the subject of taxistion in abevance antil the Committee were able to present something which would be generally acceptable. The object is to deviae some scheme whereov taxable property which now escapes can be gotten into the hands of the Assessor. The opinion of the Committee seemed to be that an Assessor was should hold his office for three or five years would be the thing, since be could devote 365 days of the year to looking up personal property.

The New Delavan House, corner of North Clark and Indiana streets, was the scene of a very pleasant and happy wedeing isst night, the contracting parties to which felicitous affair were Mr. Weller B. Bourn, of Muskegun, Micha., Cashier of the Chicaco & Michigan Lare Shore Railroad, and Mrs. Beile M. Hund, of this city. The caremony was performed at 7 o'clock in the pariors of the hotel, the Rev. J. Munro Gibson officiating. The boids was very handsomely attired in pearl-white silk en Princesse, with veil, orange blossoms, and diamond ornaments. The happy comple were the recipients of numerous useful and ornamental suffa, nonceable among them being a complete tes-set of silver, the girt of the groom's associates in the employ of the road with which he is consected, baorily after the erremony Mr. and Mrs. Bourn took their departure for Muskegon, where they will mase their home. Among those present at the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hills, Mrs. Upham and the Misses Upham. Mrs. M. F. Stevens and son. Anse hay Green, Miss Jerone, Mr. Henry Starring, Mr. C. L. Perrine Mr. Frank Upham and others.

Mr. J. N. Jewett, Chairman of the Execu-Mr. J. N. Jewett, Chairman of the Executive Committee appointed by the general meeting of lawyers who are standing, by Judge Blodgett, etc. a communication yesteniny to Measrs. Coopers, Kinckeroocker, and Sheidon requesting them, it is understood, to acquaint the Committee with the brecase nature of the charges against Judge Blodgett, for the purpose, it is also understood, of having those charges examined into by a committee of the Bar Association, to the end that it might be seen what there was of them, and whether they were sufficient as a basis for the proposed impeachment proceedings in Congress. A reporter saw one of the gentlemen interested to the proposed impeachment of these charges to the House beseen what there was of them, and whether tiesy were sufficient as a casis for the proposes, impeachment proceedings in Congress. A reporter saw one of the gentlemen interested in the presentatives during the afternoon, and asked him whether the request would be compiled with, or whether he and his confreres would refuse to show their hand. The gentleman's reply was more than an intimation that he discerned in this request strick to find out just what the Clarges were, and then, possibly, to bring in a report of the calcimining order. "You can put us down as too smart for that," he said; "and whatever you hear, or whatever you do, just give as credit for the possession of some little common same." White he did not say, in so many words, that they would refuse this request, it was about as clear as day that a thought somewhat like that was running through his mind. No reply was sent yesterday, as the three gentlemon with charges couldn't get together carring the day, and, as to-day will presumably be devoted to social pursuits, no answer will procably be received before Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Anne Coffee, living at the corner of Hin-man and rauliza streets, went to church yesterday roorning, and on the way home slipped on the sidewalk and croke her right arm. aldewalk and oroke her right arm.

John Rose, while driving a meat-wagon at the corner of Archer avenue and Salt street, fell from his seat and had his right urm fractured near the wrist. He lives at No. 500 Twenty-sixth street,

John Rathman, milkman, living at No. 101 North avenue, fel. from his wagon vesterday forenoon, and had his left leg so badly broken below the knee that it is feared amputation will prove necessary.

While the mother was out vesting a neighbor at 9:30 yesterday morning. Mary, the 5-year-old daughter of Edward O'Neil, of No. 873 Clark street, was fatally burned by her clothing catching are at the kitchen store.

James Pine, 45 years of age, living on Ewing

street, was fatally burned by her clothing catching are at the kitchen stove.

James Pine, 45 years of are, living on Ewing street, near Jefferson, was found at 1 o'clock yesterday morning lying in a gutter on Canal street, near Tweifth, thoroughly benumbed with the cold and nead whisky. His ears and the tips of his finpers were badly frozen.

ROFEL ARRIVALS.

(Sherman House-T. P. Menensin, Fort Wayne; A. S. Steart, Toledo; George M. Morton, Boston; E. C. Brown, New York; C. Marshall, Hutchinson, Kan.; P. L. Harman, H. H. Harman, H. H. H. H. Harman, J. Gifford, Kandhall, Denver; Benjamin J. Gifford, Kandhall, Denver; Benjamin J. Gifford, Kandhall, Denver; Benjamin J. Gifford, Kandhall, H. H. B. Downs, New York; H. Surnes Purington, St. Louis; James Brocks, Barddan, Mo.; M. F. Sanford, New York.—Prend Pacific Holes—W. Broderick Cloete, London, Lanc,; B. W. Cameron, Canenovia, N. T.; A. E. Lee, File, Fa.; W. J. Higgma, Deer Louis, Charles H. Ety. Louis,

THE CITY-HALL.

The Comptroller paid out \$3,000 in city

Five cases of scarlet fever were reported testerday at the Health Office.

Interest due on Water-Department coupons or January—\$5,600—was paid by bookkeeper canson yesterday.

ints and office employes with a fat turkey and his

Tomlineon & Reed, contractors for lawnishing the cut-stone work on the new City-Rail
Building, were paid \$6,733 yesterday on account.

A large number of pieces of scrip are in
the hands of the Comptroller, and he devices the
persons for whom they are made out to call at his
office and get them.

same official's coffers.

The cold snap has frozen up some of the fire-hydrants, and City Engineer Chesbrough has a force of men out attending to them, and also to those that have not been frozen.

James McNichols had a contract for constructing severs on the South Side, which he forfeited, and yesterday the city paid the laborers employed by him \$450-42 per cent of the amount due them.

Police Supt. Seavey was presented with a plendid writing-desk last night by the Captains and Lieutenants of the force. The necessary presentation speech and a graceful acknowledgment were made, and Christmas compliments exhanged.

changed.

The city detectives showed their good-will toward Assistant Superintendant of Police Dixon last evening by presenting him with a fine pair of sealskin gloves, a Christmas gift that he appreciated fully at the precent time, and for which he returned his pleasancest acknowledgments, politic and heartfeit.

The city offices, with the exception of those of the Seperintendent of Police and the Fire Marshal, will be closed to-day, and the officials and employes will enjoy the Christmas holiday. A clerk will be at the Health Office until noon, to issue any burial permits that may be called for.

Yesterdey the Comptroller was furnished by the County Clerk with lists of the delinquent city taxes on real estate for the years 1873 and 1874, and will keep them for future reference. For 1873 the amount due upon which appeals have been taken is \$14, 203; 1874, \$31, 247; total, \$45, 50. The amount in arrears under the head of restating the \$25, 240, 241, 243, 445, 50. 450. The autent in arrears under the head of forfeitures is \$253, 492 for 1873, and \$848, 445 for 1874, making a total for the two years of \$901, 937. The grand total of taxes due the city from real estate, for the years above given, is \$947, 388, and this large sum has been extended upon the tax warrant of 1878.

Mention was made in yesterday's paper of the fact that the Commissioner of Health had been asked by a number of prominent critzens to look for adulterations in spices, drugs, etc. The Commissioner is very ready to do the work, which is an important one, but it is hardly possible for him to do it without additional assistance. The force at his disposal for the work at present required of him is ridicalously small. He has but one man, and that one individual is supposed to inspect all the cattle at the Stock-Yards and the slaughtering-houses within the city limits, to watch the Jackson street ment markets, and to keep an eye on the game and vegetables sold on South Water street. He works hard and does a great deal of good, but of course cannot cover the whole ground. For the coming year, Dr. DeWolf will ask for five meat inspectors, and if the matter is properly represented to the Council, will probably get that number, or at least three. He will hardly require an increased appropriation, since that allowed for 1876 was not expensed

since that allowed for 1876 was not expensed by from 10 to 15 per cent.

In the Criminal Court yesterday Jacob Fyre filed a petition in the nature of a quo warranto, calling upon the Union Stock-Yards & Transit Company to show by wast authority they exercised the privilege of making charges not justified by the Company's charter. The petition was signed by seventy-nine persons or firms, who claim that the Transit Company has overcharged them in handling stock, etc. The petition sets forth that the petitioner has been illegally charged from \$25 to \$30 per ton for hay, and from 80 cents to \$1 a tunnel for corn, and that for yarding stock eight cents has been charged for hogs and sacep, and 25 cents for horses and cattle. The Court entered an order calling upon the Transit Company to show, in ten days, why an information should not be filed, and the case promises to be or considerable importance. The petitioners are, for the most part, now residents. These charges at the Stock-Yards have for some time been the subject of complaint. An effort was made at the last session of the Legislature to have some action taken towards reducing them, but insuccasefully. The people at the Stock-Yards complain all the time that they are charged too much for yardage, and for hay and other articles fed to stock. The officers of the Stock-Yards Company, however, insist with equal pertinacity that the charges are reasonable.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Collector of the Town of Northfield called yesterday and got his books. The Grand Jury disposed of numerous cases yesterday, but none of any public impor-

The Committee on Public Charities will

into the recent explosion. In the County Court yesterday 120 cases were disposed of, the most of which were undisputed. The Court will convene again Jan. 2.

Jacob Gross, Clerk of the Circuit Curt, handed \$5, 190 to the County Tressurer yesterday, the same being the net earnings of his office for the last six months. The Committee on Education met yester-day and ordered the printing of 2,000 copies of the County Superintendent's late report, which will embrace a synopsis of the studies pursued in the schools.

In the County C urt yesterday afternoon George E. Hall, aged 61 years, and twenty-five years a resident of Chicago, was adjudged insane. He is the father of John Sherman Hall, commission merchant, and is to be taken to Elgin for treatment.

Those hanging around the Sheriff's office predict that with the new year many new faces will be introduced. The Sheriff is aware of the situation, and says that those was hope hope against hope. If half a dozen, however, do not secure places, 100 will be disappointed.

In discussing some bills 'yesterday after-noon it appeared that the county was paying \$7.25 for flour that could now be purchased at a much less figure. The facts would seem to argie azainst the county contracting for all of its samples, yet the county may be right. By purchasing flour in the open market, about \$2 a barrel could be saved.

The ladies of St. Paul's Church (Unitarian) The ladies of St. Paul's Church (Unitarian) have prepared a Christmas dinner for the children at the Poor-House, and yesterday asked of the Committee on Proble Charities that what they had provided might be transported. There was some opposition on the part of Mr. Lenzen and others to the proposition, but it was not sufficient. The dinner will be served, and some of the ladies will be in attendance to see that the cnarry is not misplaced. The Committee on Public Service met the

The Committee on Public Service met the Committee of the Bar Association yesterday aftermoon. The question of juries was talked over, the visiting Committee explaining the law governing the subject, and the memoers of the County Board concurring. It was finally agreed that the names from which the juries should be selected should be chosen by the Commissioners from their respective wards and towns, and placed in a box for that purpose, and everyoody appeared satisfied. But the Visiting Committee did not stop here, for they walted anon sheriff. Hodimann in the matter. He assured them that he had only the public interest at heart in the selection of jurors, and, furthernore, said that the greatest difficulty he had so far experienced was in fighting off. Commissioners, who were constantly appealing to him to have their friends placed on juries. He assured the Committee that he would not listen to such appeals, and they went off satisfied.

not listen to such appeals, and they went off satisfied.

The Printing Committee met yesterday
morning to consider the complaint against Commissioner Hoffmann. From what occurred it appeared that Mr. Hoffmann had favored a certain
firm in distributing the county work. The charges
against him that he had let the furnishing of certain paper to a firm for 37 a quire while
the contracting firm had given bond to
furnish the same for 33.50 was considered.
The only explanation offered was that the
contracting firm had changed its name. The
result of the examination was that the whole
matter will be recommended to be referred to a
special committee, and Mr. Hoffmann will have
every opportunity to explain his alleged favortitism. Those who use the supplies in the building
are against him, on the ground that the firm he
is fighting has been ordering from the rival firm,
and, if the investigation proves to be shorough, a
cause for favoritism may appear.

GOVER NUMENTE BUILT DAY.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The exports of alcohol from this city yes orday amounted to 350 barrels.

There were no 4 per cent bonds subscribed for resterday at the Sub-Treasury.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday were \$73,000 in currency, \$2,000 in gold, and \$0,000 in silver.

The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office yesterday amounted to \$21,784.

Of this amount, \$18,825 was for tax paid spirits, \$2,832 for tobacco and cigars, \$502 for beer, and \$35 for exports.

Gen. McDowell, Superintendent of the new Government building, will start for Kansas City Jan. 3 to join haj. Poe and Special-Agent

The Custom-House employes were somewhat bothered in their minds a day or so ago, for fear Collector Smith would not return in time to pay them their monthly stipends before Christmas. The difficulty was obvisted, however, when the Collector appeared in propria persona at his office yesterday morning and gave them their checks on the Suo-Treasury.

Christmas will be generally observed today by the G. B. folks, who will abstain from doing their wonted work, and will spend the day in searching for something in their stockings, and in studying the chemical principles involved in the concection of egg-nogg. One of the "boys" was heard asking John Hitt yesterday as to what would happen to a fellow Thursday morning in case he "overdid" to-day, and in more than one way was the reportorial eye opened to the fact that precamitions were on foot for a glorious time in the course of the next thirty-six hours. Collector Harvey's office will procably be open till noon, and Commissioner hoving can be seen until that hour, but in the rest of the building slience will reign supreme.

William Corbett, familiarly known as Old Bill, who escaped so neatly from the castoay of a certain Deputy Marshal not long ago in Commissioner Hoyne's office, has turned up again,—this time in jail. Bull's offense consisted in sending alleged osecene postal-cards to the wife of one Pratt, who appears to be about as well known as Bill himself. The evidence was plain eaough on the examination, but the case was continued a day to give William a chance to get in a good word for himself. The escape, occurring immediately afterwards, interfered with the programme to some extent. But the baffled deputy has been scouring the town ever since, armed with a warrant for the venerable beat's arrest. A day or so ago he learned that his man was keeping shady over in Bohemiautown, and the search was renewed with greater interest. In fact, as the story goes, the deputy started forth with a pair of handcula, but no keys thereto,—or with the keys and without the handculfs, as some say,—as had to put back for repairs. The old fellow was captured at iast, however, and, being unable to give ball, was sent over to Hoffmann's Home to spend Chrismas out of the cold, and Pratt rejoc to with creat joy.

THE HON. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Collector of Customs, returned from his flying trip to washington and New York about midsight Tuessay night, the journey from New York having been performed in the amprecedented time (slow) of somethirk over fifty hours. The recent snowstorms in the East and the sudden cold snap which seems to have strack a great part of the country were responsible for this delay, and it naturally took Mr. Smith some little time to become thoroughly thawed out, as it were. When a Triauxs man called upon him yesterday afternoon he had about-recovered from the fatigue incident to the journey, and was engaged in to bestup his shins at the grate-fre in the Associated Press office in the Union fault of the country were responsible for this delay, and it naturally took Mr. Smith some little time to the country were responsible for

CRIMINAL.

Justice Haines yesterday decided, in the case of Mr. Long, who was charged with stealing about \$750 worth of horses, that the evidence failed to establish the charges, and the defendant was accordingly discharged.

Cha les Peters, a notorious young thief ramily of shop-litters, was captured on Unicago avenue bridge yesterday by Detectives Gellagher and White, and in his possession were found a lady's knit jacket, two new vests, and a pair of pants, all of which were undoubtedly shop-lifted

Arrests : Carrie Arnold and Mamie Gottlieb, caught shoplifting at No. 50 Madison street; Denis Mullen, larceny of a cash-book belonging to the Golden Rule Lodge of Masons, which he cl the Gouden the longs or massing, which he re-fuses to surrender until paid for doing so; Peter Anderson, larceny of a buffalo-robe from J. W. Free, of No. 191 Warren avenue; Hugh Morton, and Henry Rooney alias Waish, thieving vagrants. and Henry Rooney alias Waish, thieving vagrants.

F. W. Mall ut, of No. 242 Congress street, reports that while on his way home at 7:15 Monday evening he was met by three highwaymen on Congress street, between Morgan and Sangamon. One of them cocked a revolver in his face and the other two attacked hus from the rear and tarew him down, but he screamed so lustily for aid that they became frightened, and after orutally kicking him in the face taey ran off. He does not think he will be able to identify them.

Alice Smith, a cyprian, is under arrest at the West Madison Street Station, and the police are gathering in from the pawashops a large quantity of wearing apparel stolen by her from her uncle's residence at Elgin. He made a creditable effort to reform her, but she refused to stand it, and, when they divested ner of all her own clothing, she helped herself to whatever she could find. Immediately upon her return to the city she went on a spree and pawned the clothing for spending-money.

on a spree and pawned the clothing for spendingmoney.

Justice Morrison: Catherine Harrington,
a woman from Wisconsin, who skipped across the
border with an itinerant peddier named Lonis
Simoni, \$500 to the Criminal Court upon a charge
of fornication preferred by her rightful husband,
who is enceavoring to get possession of a 12-yearold boy who accompanied, her; the Friedwergs,
charged with keeping a pawnshop without a license, to the 30th; William
Honderson and Michael Keating, vagrancy,
\$100. Justice Summerfield held Charles Withers
in \$300 to the Criminal Court for stealing things
from his father; Elwood Lewis, charged with the
highway robbery of Thomas Nelson, \$1,000 to the
Criminal Court; John Sanders, same charge, discharged; Leroy Hayes, Inreeny of a revolver from
the Palmer House, \$300 to the 26th; John Curran,
stealing \$15 cash from Capt, Walter Brown, \$500
to the Criminal Court; James Dalton, bastardy,
\$800 to the 3d prox.

MARTHA AND LOUIS.

A QUERE DIVORGE SUIT.

The citizens of Neoga, Cumberland County, Ill., are at present in a great state of excitement about the certain happenings in their neighborhood and in this city, and some of them have written to The This city, and some of them have written to The This city, and some of them have written to The Chain to be a conspiracy, requesting that the facts connected with the affair be made oublic. The which started this excitement down there was the fact that Dec. 18 Mrs. Riln Mason applied in this city for a divorce from her husband. Louis H. Mason. According to the statements of the Neoga beone, Mason came to their town from Ohio in 1808 and began the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. Joseph Richardson, one of the prominent physicians of Cumberland County. He was a hard stadent and made rapid progress. In 1870 he married Dr. Richardson's daughter, and beyen the procession with fair to become the leading physician of Neoga. Lax pyring, however, he made the acquaintance of the late of the same friends, and bid fair to become the leading physician of Neoga. Lax pyring, however, he made the acquaintance of the same of 120 acres, with a good house on it, about a unite and a haif north of Neoga. From the same of the same and the same and the same and the continuity visited him as his office in town. The town of the contract of the same of 120 acres, with a good house of the late of the same to same to have a continuity visited him as his office in town. The town of the contract of the same to go into the movement. The become the leading physician of Neoga. From the same of the same to the same and the contract of the contract of the same of the same of the same to the same and the same and the contract of the same of the same of the same to the same and the contract of the same of the same to the same and the contract of the same of the A QUEER DIVORGE SUIT.
The citizens of Neoga, Cumberland County, Ill.,

Chicago, far from her frients and home, to do
that which she positively refused to do while in
Neoga. In view of these circumstances they requested that an investigation be made.

THE RECORDS OF THE COURT
show that Mrs. McCartney applied for a divorce, to
which she is emittied, on the ground of her husoand
being a convict, and that Mrs. Elia Mason wants a
divorce because her husband had, on Dec. 13, 1878,

-the day he got here, —committed adultery with
Martha—other name unknown. Both bilis were
presented by Payne Fittz.—that of the isater being
signed by the complaining witness. Mrs. Mason
stated that the defendant could be found at No. 51.
South Halsted street, and a summons was served
on him there on the 19th, the day after the fliing of
the bill.

the bill.

For the purpose of getting still further information, a reporter started out yesterday to see if he could find

For the purpose of getting still further information, a reporter started out yesterday to see if he could find

MR. AND MRS. MASON,
in order to ascertain what they had to say.
Calling at No. 51 South finisted street, he found Mrs. Mason at home, in company with a female friend, She is a fine looking lady, but seemed to be in trouble. Upon making known the object of his wisit, the friend interrupted by stating that Mrs. M. had nothing to say to reporters. It was very evident that she was under the influence of this woman. However, Mrs. Mason did state that all she had to say was set forth in her boll, and that, under the circumstances, she could nover live with her husband again. Inquiry for him resulted in learning that he had been at different places in the city, among others at No. 51 South Halsted street, and that he was likely to be there again that day, but when could not be told definitely. Mrs. Mason seemed inclined to talk, but her apparent guardian did her best to keep her mouth closed, and was successful.

The reporter then sought out

PAYNE FITZ,
the attorney, and interviewed him at length, he being very communicative. He said in substance what follows: About three weeks before the bills were filed a very courteons woman called at his office and made inquiries about a divorce, put out feelers as if to get information, but went away without asking him to file a bill. A week or so subsequently Mason dropped in, and had a talk on the same subject. His price was \$55. Mason thought this excessive, and asked what would be the charge if he sent is another party. Fittz said \$90, but subsequently mason dropped in, and had a talk on the same subject. His price was \$55. Mason thought this excessive, and asked what would be the charge if he sent is another party. Fittz said \$90, but subsequently chame down to \$75. A bill for Kila Mason was afterwards prepared, and ha opilected \$35 at No. 51 South Halsied street. Two critical his attention to the \$35 paid, and handed him \$40 for his fee in her case.

Whether ther

THE COURTS.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning did not open court until nearly noon. The train was blocked in, and he held court at Lake View. Consequent ly no court was held and the jury were discharge antil Jan. 2. The courts and Clerks' offices will all be closed

to-day, as usual.
Juage Williams resterday granted a decree of
divorce to Eliza B. Muller from J. B. Muller.
Friday will be the last day of service to the Janharv term of the Superior Court.

The haceas corpus case of Charles F. Ernst, ar rested on a charge of being accessory to a larceny,

was postponed.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued to George W. Phillips, Jr., and to John A. Bart-George W. Fullips, 5r., and to John A. Select.

Bradford Hancosk was appointed Assignee of John H. and John M. Mott yesterday, John A. Farrow of William M. Collina, and R. E. Jeskins of Herman F. Kraft.

Assignees will be chosen to-morrow morning for C. O. Ten Broecke, George H. Walker, W. G. Dawson, and Jacob Yandorf.

Dawson, and Jacob Yandorf.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Pullman Palace-Car Company began a suit yesterday for \$1,000 against Mark Kimbell.

The Al-any City National Bank brought suit to recover \$4,000 of C. E. Wright and Leonard King. CINCUIT COURT.

Lillie Gillette Cook commenced a suit in trespass
against James K. Fisher, claiming \$10,000

THE CALL THURSDAY. JUDGE BLODGETT-No court. No call of calendar until Jan. 2.

JUDGE JANESON-Motions.
JUDGE JANESON-Motions. No call until Jan. 6.
JUDGE BOORS-Motions. No call until Jan. 6.
JUDGE BOORS-Motions. No call until Jan. 2.
JUDGE BOORS-MOTIONS. No call until Jan. 6.
JUDGE FARWELL-GENERAL BUSINESS.
JUDGE WILLIAMS-S. 0.6.7, De Luca vs. Calondro. No.
132, Foss vs. Foss, ogtrisl.
SUPERIOR COURT-CONFESSIONS-James D. Marshall vs. Mattie King. \$1,007.67.—Henry Rosenfield vs.
Same, \$964.35.
CERCUIT COURT-DEDGE ROSEN.—Charles M.

same, 5964.35.
CLEGUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—Charles Meier vs.
Ameretta A. and George Gibson and George Allen
rerdict, \$75, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE BANGS.

HIS POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR.
TRIBUNE'S Washington dispat would in all prohability quietly drop out of the office of District-Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois after the trial of the Custom-Hous cases, and, from what additional information this paper has been able to pick up, both at this and the other end of the line, it would seem that the statement has considerable truth for its foundation and groundwork. The unwillingness of Jadge Bangs, since his meturn, to refer to the subject and groundwork. The unwillingness of Judge Banga, since his seturn, to refer to the subject or to make any definite statement as to his probable status, would seem to add some additional weight, some further corroboration to the story. In the meantime several gentlemen are more or less anxiously awaiting the denouement. The office of District Attorney for this district is worth all the way from \$4.000 to \$6.000 a year, depending on the ability and push of the occupant of the position, and such being the case, it is a prize worth having. Up to date the foremost, and, if reports are to be helieved, the favorite candidate, is James P. Boot, who is said to have some decidedly strong backing. A. M. Pence is another of the ambitious gentlemen who are ready and willing to step into Bangs'shoes, although his application created more or less surprise among Chicago lawyers, from the fact that he is understood to have a legal practice sufficiently remunerative to make the office annocessary, if not undestrable, to him. Among the other reported candidates are Senator Riddle, Frederick Ullman, Einfort Anthony, and Gen. J. B. Leake, of this city, and Judge Eluredge, from the interior of the State, all of whom have more or less backing. The names of Gen. J. S. Thompson and Robert T. Lincoin have also been mentioned, either one of whom it would be desirable to have in the office, but neither of whom could probably afford, in justice to his private practice, to accept the position if tondered them. In view of the large number of candidates for the office, and the difficulty of cohosing out of those who would take it just the man who is in all respects fitted for it, it is now understood that the President will, before taking any action, obtain the opinions of the leading Chicago is wyers as to who is the best man for the older, and be guided by that opinion in whatever his may do.

THE MUSIC-HALL.

ABOUT GETTING THE LAND. A reporter for this paper called upon Mr. J.

Russell Jones, President of the West Division
Street Railroad Company, yesterday to learn his
views regarding the proposed new music-hall, of
which meution was made in yesterday's Tainuxs
in connection with the report of a meeting of capfailists interested in the project. It was stated
therein that the site of the proposed building was
the lot at the southwest corner of State and Randolph streets, which the West Division Railroad
Company, the owners of the property, wass will.

A Brooklyn inventor, after years of experiment to secure this end, has constructed an electric engine. The machinery necessary to run an ordinary sewing-machine needle through all thickness of cloth is contained in a box e 'rth inches square and four inches deep. A small battery furnishes the electricity, and may be at any distance from the machine, the distance governing the size of the wire connecting the two. The expense is small, as the battery is the only constant expense, and this only costs a few cents a day while in use. The speed at which the machine is run, and the stopping and starting, are entirely under the control of the operator, being governed by a switch on the cloth-plate. Its successful working has been shown in public.

CHRISTMAS.

teligious, Theatrical, and Other Ways Spending the Day.

To-day the Chrissian world will calebrate the nativity of our Savior. In most of the churches there will be religious services in the morning for the benefit of those who look upon the day with reverential feeling. For those who are wordly-minded the theatres and other places of tions. Should the "area of low therm than the ordinary amount of sieighing, and the liverymen will do a land-office business. The own-town saloons—particularly those of a retentious character—will dispense huge bowls of that seductive beverage known as egg-nowg.
Turkey-lunches will be as common as sauerkraut and black bread. The hotels will
"throw themselves" on their bills of
fare. Christmas-trees will abound, laden with all sorts of presents, from a penny whistle to a sealskin cloak, and a tin horse to a diamond solitaire. The prisoners in the County Jail are promised an extra good dinner. There will be feasting and rejoicing at all the charitable institutions. The homeless and friendless, which includes that umerous class known in France as the "pauvres liables," will amuse themselves by enviously binking of the more fortunate, and regaling at he various establishments which make up their nch-routes. In fact, the day will be celebrated very much as it has been during the past ten or fteen years. When night comes there will be the usual number of headaches, to be followed in the morning with repentance and soda-water. And so runs the world away. The following church services will be held to-

EPISCOPAL. St. Andrew's Church, corner of West Washing-ton and Robey streets—Sermon by the Rev. Henry G. Perry; Holy Communion at 12 m. Trinity Church—Holy Communion at 9:30 m. Morning prayer and sermon by the Rev. Sullivan. Music by a double quartette under irrection of Mr. Creswold.

Grace Church—Service at 11 a. m., with sermon by the Rev. Dr. Locke. The music will include a new Te Deum by Lloyd, jubilante by S. P. Warren, Christmas anthem by George Warren, and oiferfory by Dow. The church will be finely decorated.

St. James' Church—At the conclusion morning service, the following selections rung on the chimes: ng on the chimes:

Changes, on eight bells.

O soft and oright was the starry night.

Sleup, Holy Babe.

Come hither, ye faithful,

Chime again, beautiful bells.

He came upon the midnight clear,

Jang. Sing for Christmas.

Three Kings of Orient.

Hark, the Herald Angels sing.

Cathedrai SS. Peter and Paul—Pirst celebration f the Holy Communion, 7 a.m.; morning prayer, oly Communion, and sermon at 10:30; evening caver, 4:30. following is the programme for the roit, Hymn-"Hark! What mean those holy

nedictus Qui Venit nus Del natter consecration—O, come all ye faitnful"

faitaful"

Hymn 19, v., 1-4.

Hymn 19, v., 1-4.

Joria in Excelsis.

Ounc Dimittis

Leccisional. Come with us, O Blessed Je REFORMED EPISCOPAL.
St. John's Church—Following is the music rogramme for the services this morning:

Venite" in C.
Venite" in C.
Gloria
Te Deum (Meroadante)
Jubilate
Anthem, Bothlehem Christ Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street—There will be a union service par-ticipated in by Christ Church, First and Second Presbyterian, Trinity Methodist, Plymouth Con-gregational, and the Michigan Avenue Baptist. At the conclusion of the usual Reformed Episcopai service, several of the pastors will deliver brief

Christmas addresses.

Church of the Messiah, corner Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street—Union services, participated in by the congregations of this and St. Pau's Universalist Church, will be held at 11 o'clock. The services will be conducted by the Reva. Brooke

Herford and Dr. Ryder.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. James' Catholic Church, Prairie avenue and Twenty-seventh street—The Christmas music promises to ce of nussual interest. The choir organized for the occasion consusts of the following singers: Soprano, Miss Low Atwood; mezzo-soprano, Miss Fannie Peake; alto, Mrs. C. E. Daniels; tenor, Mr. M. L. Wheeler; baritone, Mr. John McWade; organist and director, big. Eliodoro de Campi.

The mass is one of Pietro Georgia, written in the purest Italian style and replete with perfect gems.

gems.

THE THEATRES.

There will be a variety of interesting things to be seen and heard this afternoon and evening in the theatres, and in following the good old fashion of celebrating Christmas Day it will be out of place to make any discrimination between what is known as the legitimate and the other thing, whatever that may be. There is enough at any rate to keep a population in a proper emotional frenzy,—either of lauguter or tears,—and, with such elements, there is no reason why Christmas Day should not be proper,—(celebrated by all people who like to be moved.

Miss Fanny Daysparent for the property celebrated by all people who like to be

reason why Christmas Day should not be proper. Jelebrated by all people who like to be moved.

Miss Fanny Davenport is perhaps the most conspicuous figure just now in the theatrical world of Chicago. She will appear in the part of Mabe: Renfrew in "Pique" this afternoon and evening. It should be mentiored that the company supporting Miss Davenport manifested a decided improvement last evening in their acting. It would appear that the atmosphere of this city strikes dramatic companies either with a sudden chill or a heat—depending on the season when they arrive,—and that they readily get over it. Probably it is a species of stageinght, or it may be catarrh, or some other affiction incidental to our climate. We are happy to announce that the actors we esteemed as not of the first quality have got over their cold, and are doing the work of interpretation in a more satisfactory way than they did on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williamson are at Haverly's Theatre this week, and in their interesting play, "Struck Oil," will present the patrons of that theatre with a drama whose success has long since been assured. It will be given at the matinee and in the evening, followed by their amusing farce "The Chinese Question."

At McVicker's Theatre the domestic drama, "A Woman of the People," which is full of moving incidents, will be the boliday feature of the week, and on Christmas Day will doubtless prove one of the strong attractions of the occasion. There will be the regular matinee performance, which to-day happens to be not an extra one.

formance, which to-day happens to be not an extra one.

There are numerous variety programmes to be noticed in connection with Christmas Day, but it is not necessary to specify them in detail. Suffice it to say that the Academy of Music will have it doors open afternoon and evening as usual, and that Hamilin's Theatre on Clark street, and the Metropolitan, will do aff they can to furnish entertainment for pleasure-seekers.

can to furnish entertainment for pleasure-seekers.

At the Union-Park Congregational Church the art entertainments of Prof. Nims and the Rev. N. A. West are attracting large audionces by their picturesque presentation of the art treasures of Europe. This evening will be de-voted to Paris, and to-morrow evening "Rome and the Vatican."

Sheriff Hoffmann will give the prisoners in the Jail, some 225 in number, a Christmas dinner at 12:15 o'clock to-day,—a dinner which promises to surpass all previous efforts on the part of Cook County's Sheriffs, and to afford the inmates of the hotel over the myer an opportunity to sample a more inviting lot of "grub" than has met their gaze for many a day. The staples on the bill of fare will be turkeys, mince-pies, and apples, and if Sheriff Hoffmann doesn't reflect credit upon himself and the wisdom of the party which elected him to his office, it will not be his fault. There will also be a special "spread" for the newspaper men, to which all of the craft are invited.

The Chicago Curing Cub will play this morning at 10 o'clock, sharp, at Lincoln Park.

The loan exhibit of the Society of Decorative THE JAIL.

The loan exhibit of the Society of Decorative Art will be open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. This is the last opportunity to see this beautiful collection.

The newsboys will be given a Christmas din-

SCHLIEMANN.

Further Excavations at Troy.

Thiladelpaia Press.

Dr. Schliemann, after an interruption of five rears and a half, resumed, Sept. 30 last, his search for the buried Troy. He is obliged to search for the buried Troy. He is obliged to give the Imperial Museum at Constantinople two-thirds of the discoveries, and to bear all the expenses, now amounting to \$9,500 a month. A delegate of the Turkish Government is on the spot, and a guard of ten gendarmes is fur-nished. At Hissariik, where all the exava-tions have been made, Dr. S. traces the remains of no fewer than four pre-historic cities which of no fewer than four pre-historic cities which of no lewer than four pre-historic cities which had been built on the same site, and the second of these is, he maintains, the Homeric Troy. He expects, before the season of operation closes, to bring to light the whole western and northern part of the circuit wail, the construction of which Homer ascribes to Poseidon and Apollo (Iliad vii. 453), as well as the construction of which Homer ascribes to Poseidon and Apollo (Iliad vii. 453), as well as all that remains of the pre-historic mansion immediately to the northwest and west of the great gate, which he attributes to the ancient town's King, because it is the largest and best built house in the city. In it were found hundreds of remarkable objects, and close to it the treasure nox exhibited in the South Kensington Museum. The walls of this mansion are at a depth of about twenty-eight feet below the surface of the hill, and precisely like the cyclopean walls of the Royal Palace at Mycena, and the cyclopean houses at Tiryris. They can only have served as sub-structures to a stately and very elevated wooden building, for otherwise there is no way of explaining the huge masses of red, black, and yellow wood-ashes, intermixed with charcoal, by which they are covered to a depth of nine to ten feet. Among these ashes the Doctor has recently found a red hand-made vase, containing, among other things, twenty gold earrings, four gold hairpins, a lerge numder of gold beads, bracelet of electrum, fragments of necklaces.

Most remarkable among the new discoveries is a well-preserved distaff of, wood, eleven feet long, with the thread charred black as coal. At this depth of twenty-eight feet, curious objects of various kinds are constantly being unearthed. Three gates before the pre-historic mansion have been laid open, varjing in breadth respectively from ten to seventeen and one-fourth feet. Unfortunately, the approach of winter, which is severe in that region, will suspend jurcher excavations until spring. The zealous antiquarian

Uniortunately, the approach of winter, which is severe in that region, will suspend further excavations until spring. The zesious antiquarian is sure that, eventually, he will be able to prove to the most skeptical that Le has struck the site of the city of Priam, and to more fully identify the ruins with the localities described bo Homer.

the rains with the localities described bo Homer.

The pre-historic times are of vague signification. Although the date of the Trojan war can be fixed with some approach to accuracy, there is a vast period of time deeper in the womb of ages, beyond the reach of chronology. It is only of late years that we have begun to form some idea of the immense lapse of time from the creation to the present day. The ancients carried human annuals back into ages that we take no account of. The Egyptian priests reckoned the time from the reign of Heinus to Alexander at about 23,000 years. Cicero speaks of the memorials of the Babylonians as embracing a period of 470,000 years. and Pliny cites Ephenes as saying that they were in possession of astronomical observatious inscribed on baked bricks, extending over 720,000 years. The Concess and Hindoo cosmogonists claim a fabulous antiquity almost beyond calculation. It is obvious that the ancient nations had no belief or tradition that they were were living in the world's youth.

SENATUR VOORHEES.

There a "Conspiracy" Against Him?-The Answer Returned by Those Who Claim to Know Is, Yes.
Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).
NEW ALBANI, Ind., Dec. 20.—The En-

ruirer representative has some political news of significance, received from a very prominent and intelligent Democrat, who has recently made a business tour of the State that extend ed over seventy counties. This gentleman was asked by the Enquirer reporter what he thought of the election of Mr. Yoorhees to the Senate He replied that he had learned facts on hi trio, gathered from careful inquiry, that left no doubt in his mind that a conspiracy had been organized by the money power, which embraced not a few promisent Democrats in its organ-ization, for Mr. Voorhees' defeat. The first effort in this direction, he states, will be put forth in the Democratic Legislative caucus. This falling, the conspirators will go into the Legislature with their money and influence, and endeavor, by a free use of both, to buy un enough deavor, by a free use of both, to buy un coough rural Democrats to compass, their object. He says there can be no doubt of this conspiracy, and that it was hatched at Indianapolis, and embraces in its membership several well-known Democratic politicians and bankers of that city. The Democratic member of the Legislature who sells out Dan Voorhees had better have his arrgngements completed for "bassing in his checks," as the outraged Democrats of the State would visit the Capital and give him an orderly exit from a street-corner lamp-post."

in his cheeks, as the charged Democrats of
the State would visit the Capital and give him
an orderly exit from a street-corner lamp-post.

Terre Haute politician of the Democratic stamp,
with whom I have long been acquainted, and
who was formerly a law partner of the Hon. D.
W. Voorhees. Said I: "How about secret hardmoney opposition to Voorhees?"

"That is no joke. The hard-money people
are werking against him heart and soul. A
large amount will be specific too. I do not think
English, of Indianapolis, has anything to do
with it, as is often charged. I look upon August
Belmont and George S. Coe. of New York, as
the leaders, and Judge Martindale and Bill
Holloway, of Indianapolis, as their Indiana
tools."

"Is Tilden in it?"

"I have my private opinion about that, but do
not care to express it."

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY. Some of the most beautiful specimens of photography and water-color work to be found

in Chicago or elsewhere may be seen at J. W. Gehrig's art studio, 335 West Madison street. Gebrig's art studio, 335 West Madison street. Among numerous admirably-executed pictures we noticed, as Christmas gifts, an exquisite pure water-color of the Misses Belle and Alife Pinkerton, Jaughters of Robert Pinkerton, Esq.; an elegant crayon of Mr. C. T. Crittenden and family, life-sized grayons of Robert and Aleck Murray, and a beautiful portrait of Mrs. William Chalmers in bridal costume. All styles of work are done at prices cohsonant with the times at this popular gallery.

NEW DEPARTURE IN BILLIARDS. Thanks to the inventive genius of the J. M Branswick & Baike Co., 47 and 49 State street he pleasures of a game of billiards can now be the pleasures of a game of billiards can now be enjoyed in the private parlor as well as in the gilded saloon. The new revolving parlor-billiard and library table, costing but \$25, is perfect in every essential of a first-class billiard; table, and reversing the top makes it equally surviceable for the library or dining-room. This Company are also offering the different styles of their superior full-sized tables at proportionably low prices.

SOUTH AMERICA TO CHICAGO. D. B. Morey, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Ratiroad Company, telegraphs to J. T. Tucker, Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, this morning that the British brig Ruth Robinson had arrived from Rio de Janeiro with 5,000 bags of coffee, consigned to J. W. Doane & Co., Chicago, the first of a series of cargoes to be shipped by this new route.

Worse than the Cipher-Dispatches.

A Rockland man have a vest into his wife's hands to be recaired; and when he came home to dinner she showed him three pendi-stubs, a piece of chalk, four watch-keys, nineteen matches, six panta- and four cost-outtons, a receipt for making milk-punch, a buckle, a blank lottery-ticket, a small handful of cloves, pare of a roll of lozenges, three seat-coupons to a last winter's lecture, a poker-chip, and a chew of gum that had slipped down into the lining of the vest through a hole in the pocket. It was the most starting disclosure the Rockland man had seen since he read the cipher-dispatches.

Christmas and New Years are all redolent of Buck & Rayner's "Mars" Cologne.

Dec. 34. at 10:30 a. m., of paralysis. John Seely Wa b. ce, aged 67 years.
Funeral at 733 Wabash-av. Saturday. Dec. 22. at 1 p. n. Friends of the semily are invited to attend.

Funeral at 700 Wabash-av. Saturday. Dec. 28. at 1 p.

B. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MYOTT—At his residence. No. 28 Sigel-at., of consumption, Fatrick Myouts aged 50.

Sumption, Fatrick Myouts aged 50.

Belling to the Charles of the Statistics of the Charles WILDON-Dec. 24, of diphtheria, at the residence of parents, Mamie, infant daughter of John and Mare WILDON-Dec. 26, of 'diphtheria. John, son of John and Mary Wildon. aged 4 years 1 month and 28 days. Fune: aif from 241 North Market 42. Dec. 28. at 12 'clock m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.'

ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE MEXICAN WAR VETERANS WILL HOL their annual meeting Thursday evening at the transport of the election of officers.

Erby&Periolat 141 STATE-ST., Leading Furriers,

Will keep their establishment open CHRISTMAS DAY to accommodate those who could not be waited on during the rush of yesterday.

AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers and Real-Estate Age 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE. STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOOD Custom Made Clothing,

Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Etc. URSDAY MORNING, Dec. 25, at 9:30 o'clock at ters Auction House. 178 and 175 Eastdopard, been Fifth-av. and LaSalle-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.. Auctionses. 1At 262 State-st., on Friday. BANKRUPTSALE

ENTIRE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING BOOTS & SHOES ioths, Cassimerea, Jeans, Cottonades, Taliors Trimings, Furnishing Goods, Hata, Caps, Umbrelias, Traviling Bags, Notions, etc., etc.

FRIDAY, DEC. 27. AT 10 UCLOOK A. M.,
At Store 262 State-at.
W. A.BUTTERS & CO., Anottoneers. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. Furniture and Honsefurnishing Goods. Parlor and Chamber Sets, Parlor, Office, and Cook Sto

SATURDAY. Dec. 28, at 9:30 o'clock, at Butters' Aution House, 173 and 175 East Randolph'st.
WM. A. BUTTELIS & CO., Auctioneess By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

SPECIAL SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Friday, Dec. 27, at 9:80. A full line English and American Ware, Rockinghan and Yellow Ware, Assorted Gla.sware, &c., &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. EXTRA HOLIDAY SALE

BOOTS & SHOES, Friday, Dec. 27, 9:30 a.m.

We had the out tail lines of destrable seasonable goods, including Beaver Boots, Women's Beaver Pet and Bala, and a large Bankrupt Stock of RUBBER GOODS.

Also, fresh from factory, 500 cases Men's, Wome lisses', and Children's Overshoes, in desirable sizes dichs.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 27, 9:30 a. m. LARGE SALE.

Several Consignments to Be Closel **NEW PARLOR SUITS!** New Chamber Sets, Easy and Fanev Chairs, a full his Carpets, Stoves, General Household Gook, Cocki Holiday Goods, General Merchandias, etc., etc., etc. Crockery, Glass, and Plated Ware. ELISON. POMEROV & CO., Asers.

CALLING CARDS. NEW YEAR Largest and freet assertant in the West. Lewest Prices SEND YOUR CEDERS SARLE

HAIR GOODS. HARR MRS, HATTIN M. HULL'S MAIL STORE. Best place in Chicago for HARR Goods. Goosamer Vare's a spe-ciatry. 40 E. Monoso. Palmer flours, or 270 W. Madison. St. Calabous Tree, Muss. Demorral's Paltern. HAIR Wholesale & Retail, Send forp list, Goods sent C. G. D. sayed Sole agent for the "MULTIPOD Right made to order and warrange agent agent with the control of the property WIGS POR GENTS AT 846. WAIS ranted to fit and weat well. Ladless for the Patent Trade-Mark, time will not mear one-half as issue in Home with not mear one-half as issue in Home will not mear one-half as issue in the well will not mear one-half as issue in the well not be a supplemental to the well not be a supplemental t

COLLECTIONS. CHICAGO TILL hosenmend all dealer in place of left in the Agency, at cr are learning it's the most efficient in the city. DYEING AND CLEANING.

Your Old Can be beautifully DYAL CLEARED and REF ALE CLEARED and REF ALE CLEARED CONTROL OF THE COURSE OF THE COUR

GROUND CUT EMBOSSED OLASS HANCHETT—At 1471 Butterfield-st., Dec. 24, 1:30 o'clock a. m., of inflammation of bowels, Mrs. Almirs L., write of Louis J. Hannett, aged 21 years and 2 months.

P uneral from residence at 11 a. m. Thursday.

P uneral from residence at 11 a. m. Thursday.

En Beloit. Wis., Colidwater, Mich., and Bagie
Briage. N. T., papers piecase copy.

MANCHESTER—On the morning of the 24th first.
Milton & Manchester, suddenly, of rheumatism of the heart.

Notice of funeral nereafter.

WALLACE—At his late residence. 700 Wabash-av.. VOLUM

Until Janu GENERA

STAT FIRM DISS SIMON, MEY

COPAR SIMON,

Harry in COPART Max A. Meyer, Abraha han, late of the firm of a ave this day formed a late the manufacturing be firm name of MEYER, BTRA 319 and 291 Madison-st. Micago, Dec. 22, 1878.

ORDE AT
The latest design DIARIES In a great v

CULVER, PAG

118 and 12

Retail 8

GENERA Sugar Ad

Sugare consist SOLELY gars refined. Neither Muriatic Acid, por whatever, is mixed Sirups are absolutely HAVEMEY DECASTRO & DONN

Affidavit to the at pers of Nov. 18, 1878. NO OFFICE OF THE COMPTSO

Notice is hereby given
claims against the Germ
that the same must be pre
Acceiver, at Chicago, It
thereot, within three ac
will be disallowed.

Co

FLORIDA Two car-loads of the fir weet and ripe; also, Vale mie by S. P. SLAD bbers in Fancy 88 MICE

Fine Spectacles suited to ples. Opers and Field opes. Barometers, &c.

The Chicago Cit The Annual Meeting of case City Hallway Comparers, will be held at the State-st., on FRIDAY, that I o'clock p. m. OCEAN S National Line New York to Qu

Cabin passage from \$50 Tickets at reduced rates from Britain and Ireiand For sailings and furthe P. B. LAI ANCHOR LINE ETHIOPIA, Dec. 28, 8 a m ANCHORIA, Jan. 4, 2 pm AUSTRALIA, Dec. 28, 8 a Cabins \$55 to 880, Excep HENDERSON 6

CUNARD 1 P. H. DU VERNET. NORTH G

BEST PH